

# Manufacturers Record

Exponent of America

SEPTEMBER 9, 1920

Volume LXXXVIII

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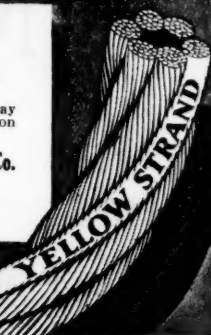
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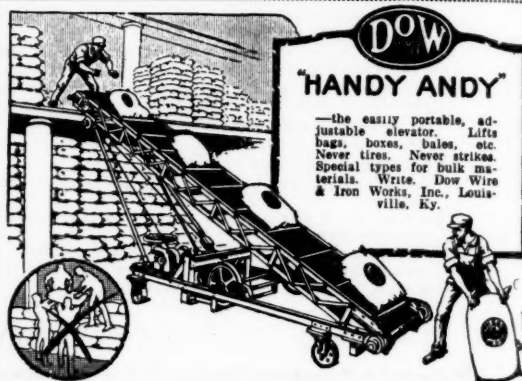
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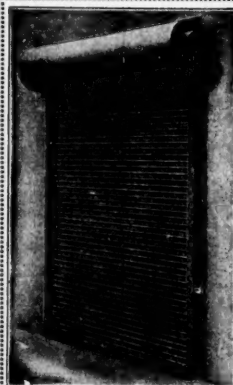


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# Manufacturers Record

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of the South and Southwest as the Nation's Greatest Material Asset

Trade-Name Registered in the U. S. Patent Office

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## REV. CORTLAND MYERS AGAIN STATES HIS VIEWS AGAINST THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

**I**N a telegram to the Manufacturers Record from Rochester, N. Y., the Rev. Cortland Myers, D.D., one of the foremost ministers of America, reiterating a statement made in a sermon quoted in part by this paper last week, says:

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 4.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

The Peace Treaty and League of Nations documents were atheistic and do not deserve anything but failure. The name of God was not in them and no prayer was ever offered at the sessions at Versailles. The pages of history all declare this as fatal. God will not be forgotten or ignored with impunity or without penalty, as already foreseen, and these agreements are not worth the paper they are written upon. This proves the Scriptures and all God's relations to men. There can be no peace for this world without the recognition of the Prince of Peace, who is still on the throne, and Divine Judgment rests upon godless nations.

CORTLAND MYERS.

## WILL HE DO SO?

**"A**MERICA cannot afford to take a backward step after having led the nations of the world in the banishment of the greatest curse of the modern ages—alcoholic liquor. It is not a mere question of partisan politics, but of world leadership and influence. For the sake of those who love the party for which he is the standard-bearer, we can yet hope that Mr. Cox will rise above his doubtful past and associations and align himself irrevocably with the forces of righteousness."—Home and Foreign Fields, a religious paper of Nashville.

Will the leopard change his spots? If so, then the hope of the Home and Foreign Mission Fields may be realized. That paper is certainly correct in saying this is not a question of partisan politics, but how many will throw aside party politics and vote for continuing prohibition of the accursed liquor traffic, which was responsible for Cox's nomination?

## ENORMOUS IMPORTATIONS OF PEANUTS AND PEANUT OIL AND OTHER VEGETABLE OILS ENDANGERING THE SOUTH.

**W**HEN the peanut growers of the South meet in convention in Montgomery next week they may well take into account the fact that the large importations of peanuts, shelled and unshelled, for the fiscal year ending June, 1920, amounted to over 132,400,000 pounds, as compared with 20,900,000 pounds in the previous year.

During the same period the importations of peanut oil amounted to 22,064,363 gallons, or almost exactly double the importations of the preceding year.

These importations of peanuts, however, only give a faint suggestion of the total importations of vegetable oils and nuts from which oils are produced, brought into this country mainly from the Orient, produced at the low rate of wages prevailing there, and coming in competition with the products of the South and proving disastrous to the peanut and the cottonseed interests of this section.

Among other importations of vegetable oils and nuts for the making of oils, brought into this country during the last fiscal year, were the following:

Cocoonut meat, broken or copra, and shredded, desiccated or prepared cocoonut.....	258,200,000 pounds
Palm and palm nut kernels.....	6,758,000 pounds

Of vegetable oils we imported during the fiscal year:

Chinese nut oil.....	19,613,000 gallons
Cocoonut oil.....	268,228,000 gallons
Cottonseed oil.....	24,164,000 gallons
Palm oil.....	50,163,000 gallons
Peanut oil.....	22,064,000 gallons
Rapeseed oil.....	1,229,000 gallons
Soya bean oil.....	195,773,000 gallons

Total.....	582,232,000 gallons
------------	---------------------

Thus of these vegetable oils we import an aggregate of those mentioned of over 582,000,000 gallons in addition to the vast quantities of the nuts mentioned. There were, of course, many smaller importations of other vegetable oils and vegetable products from which oils are expressed, such, for instance, as castor beans, of which we imported 1,416,000 bushels, and of flaxseed or linseed 23,391,000 bushels, which is just a little less than three times the amount of flaxseed or linseed imported in the preceding year.

With the certainty that there will be a continued enormous influx of foreign vegetable oils and nuts which will come in direct competition with the peanut and soya bean and cottonseed interests of the South, it becomes of supreme importance that this section should aggressively fight for a tariff to protect itself against these importations—a tariff high enough



to give an adequate safeguard to the producing interests of the South.

In connection with these heavy importations of Oriental products, which are so seriously menacing the agricultural interests of this section, it is important to note that during the fiscal year ended with June we imported 345,314,000 pounds of cotton, equal to 690,000 bales of an average of 500 pounds a bale, and valued at \$156,918,000.

The importation of cotton during the last fiscal year largely more than trebled the importations of the preceding year. The bulk of this cotton came direct from Egypt, but we are also importing cotton from China and India and some via the United Kingdom from other lands. The total importations of cotton for the two fiscal years are interesting. They are as follows:

COTTON—POUNDS.					
Fiscal year 1919.			Fiscal year 1920.		
	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
United Kingdom.....	649,423	\$303,126		29,304,414	\$18,089,575
Mexico .....	27,217,580	6,788,484		32,671,216	12,592,677
Peru .....	12,514,772	4,744,841		26,540,034	12,790,174
China .....	5,598,564	1,407,783		24,197,376	6,515,089
British India.....	1,617,976	347,108		6,333,586	1,337,817
Egypt .....	51,689,818	23,037,356		219,338,468	107,994,635
Other countries.....	4,304,061	1,004,914		6,929,032	2,598,822
Totals.....	103,592,194	\$37,633,612		345,314,126	\$156,918,719

With the South thus facing this enormous importation of cotton, mainly of the Sea Island variety, but some of it short staple, the cotton growers of the South not only because of their seed, but because of their lint, become closely allied with the peanut growers in finding a vital need for an adequate tariff.

## IS IT TRUE THAT THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD ALWAYS DECLINES TO HELP PARTICULAR INDUSTRIES?

**I**N his telegram to President Wannamaker of the American Cotton Association, Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board stated that "if producers can manage to get along with reasonable advances, awaiting actual sales and full returns, it is thought that the most pressing needs of farmers can be provided for without exhausting the credit facilities of local banks, which have their legal limitations." Elsewhere the Federal Reserve Board has repeatedly of late emphasized the fact that it is not permitted by law to differentiate between essential and non-essential credits, to dictate the character of loans, to be partial in its functioning, etc. The whole implication is that it is quite impossible for the Federal Reserve Board to do anything substantial to help the cotton industry.

Last winter some of the coal interests of the nation appealed to the Treasury for \$25,000,000 with which to meet a then existing crisis. They were informed by the Treasury that the Government itself could not advance the money, that there was another and better way to get it, i. e., through the Federal Reserve Board. "We will see that you get what you want and more," the coal men were told, in substance.

Instructions thereupon were sent out from the Federal Reserve Board (we do not know in what form), and the substance of these instructions was (1) that the banks should not call any coal loans, and (2) that they should ignore the limitation of 10 per cent, keeping within 25 per cent, and let the coal industry have the additional sums it required.

If the transaction above referred to is not accurately described, we should be glad to publish a denial or explanation by the Federal Reserve Board. The main point is that

the coal industry went to Washington to get \$25,000,000 and got it. It was told that it would get the money through use of the powers of the Federal Reserve Board, and so it happened.

In these circumstances, cotton producers very naturally are inclined to ask why, if the Federal Reserve Board can so assist one industry, it is helpless when asked to assist another. They wonder, indeed, if it is not an entirely proper function of the Federal Reserve Board to use its fullest influence to see that one of the greatest of the American crops is marketed without sacrifice.

It is not to be assumed, of course, that the Board can order a particular bank to lend money in a particular transaction. If it had that power, it would own the United States. But what the Board can do is to formulate policies which are likely to be of assistance to producers. What it has done is to adhere to a program which was certain to have ruinous results and which was devised, admittedly, to force prices down. It is criminal to force prices down if the process means reduction below cost of production.

A change in the Board's attitude toward credit, evidenced by a reduction in discount rates, would be of immediate help to the cotton growers and to all industry now. A change of that character eight weeks hence would help business in general, but the delay in the meantime would have cost the Southern farmer millions of dollars.

## IDOL WORSHIP IN AMERICA.

**F. H. BARKER**, secretary-treasurer of the Twin City Grocery Co. of Leaksville, N. C., in a letter to this paper says:

"The writer wishes to congratulate you upon an article which appeared in a recent issue of your journal emphasizing the importance of voting for 'character and ability' rather than 'party.' It is almost alarming to notice the large number of apparently upright, Christian men who feel like the deacon, who would vote for the devil if he were on his ticket.

"We are sorry that every voter in America cannot read your ideas about the matter."

Every patriotic, honest-hearted man must ask himself: "Do I love America more than party, or do I worship my party in blind idolatry before my Maker and my country?"

There is a great deal of idol worship in America. It is almost as prevalent as idol worship in parts of the Orient. Men who profess to be Christians are by the millions bowing down to an idol whom they love with greater devotion than they love their God. If there comes before them the question as to whether their party allegiance is greater than their allegiance to the Almighty, the party wins and God is put aside.

This is emphasized in the constant reiteration by many men professing to be Christians that they would vote for their party candidate even if that party nominated the Devil. The man who takes that position places his party as an idol before his Maker, and he bows down more idolatrously before the party idol than the Israelites of old bowed before the Golden Calf, because his light is greater than was theirs.

Any man who claims to be a Christian and yet who votes for his party candidate if that party candidate does not measure up in honor and morals as high as the candidate of the other party is breaking the commandment of God which says "Thou shalt worship no other god before me," and "Thou shalt not bow down to any idols." This idol worship is found in both parties, and any man, whatever may be his party affiliation, must honestly ask himself whether he is worshipping an idol which he has placed higher than his worship of the Almighty or whether he is honestly seeking to learn the truth and follow the trust, regardless of where it leads, in the hour of the ballot-box.



## A Plea for the Cotton Growers of the South

FOR many, many years the MANUFACTURERS RECORD has unceasingly fought the effort of Wall Street speculators, European financial and cotton interests and New England cotton manufacturers (with a few splendid exceptions in New England) who have sought to break down and hold down the price of cotton. We therefore welcome into the fight any honest investigator who for himself studies the situation, and we are glad to see that Mr. Walter B. Brown, the editor of the New York Commercial, who has for years shown a far more intelligent appreciation of the Southern cotton growers' situation than any other editor whom we know outside of the South, has in a recent issue stated the case very strongly in behalf of the cotton grower. Discussing this situation last week, Mr. Brown said:

"A development, undoubtedly of the credit situation, which it is just as well to keep an eye on, is the attitude of the farmers of the South on the question of cotton prices. In common with all other commodities, raw cotton has declined on the speculative market to a point which farmers assert is below the cost of production and which has aroused them accordingly.

"It may be just as well to consider the proposition in its larger aspect. There is, for instance, a view among manufacturers and distributors that cotton prices are too high. One New York distributor stated a few days ago that he thought 20 cents would be a normal price for cotton, although undoubtedly he was figuring on a pre-war basis. Yet any such price or any material reduction from present quotations can only be on the basis of what virtually amounts to slave labor.

"The writer himself has within the past year been down into the cotton fields, and has seen the condition of the workers, and asserts with all candor that white American citizens have no right to be expected to live as these people are forced to do in order to keep down the price of any commodity.

"These people, in common with any other class of workers, have the right to a wage sufficient to provide decent housing, schooling, recreation and saving. If they cannot get this from cotton they will seek it in other ways. Hitherto they have lacked the means and the leadership to turn from cotton to other crops. Now they have both, and it is possible there may be some unexpected results. Hitherto the small farmer—and most of the cotton has been raised by small farmers—has sold his next crop before it was planted. This year he has money ahead and proposes to fight to retain his advantage."

Ever since 1865, or a few years thereafter, when the outside cotton buyers and cotton gamblers got a stranglehold on the cotton-producing interests of the South, this section has been held in dire poverty, so far as the growers are concerned, by the power of the vested interests in Europe and in the North, who ceaselessly fought against a fair price for cotton. Some fifteen years ago the president of the Southern Cotton Manufacturers' Association, now known as the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, said in a speech to cotton mill men that very unwisely they had been bears on cotton, and that the world's cotton buyers fought against six cents just as readily as they fought against any higher price.

It matters not what may have been the price in the past, the buyers and the gamblers have always sought to drive the figures still lower.

The record of the cotton-trade interests of Europe for the last seventy-five years has been a record of what might be called a dishonest, dishonorable effort to hold cotton producers in the chains of economic slavery. A very large proportion of the cotton of the South is raised by men whose total crop averages between five and six bales. When cotton sold at ten cents, which many manufacturers for years thought was a

high price, a six-bale crop yielded a gross income for the lint of \$300 for the work of the farmer and his wife and his children. Out of this he had to pay from one-third to one-half for the rent of the land, and he had thus from \$150 to \$200 as his gross income, with the addition of the small amount he got for seed, on which to support an entire family for the year, because the conditions under which the crop was mortgaged in advance practically compelled him to buy all of his foodstuffs and his feedstuffs from the man who "grub-staked" him for the year.

Men professing to be Christians; men professing to be broad-minded philanthropists and great business men, in New England, in New York, in Philadelphia, in England and on the Continent, gloried in their power to compel this poor man to take a still lower price for his cotton and to get still less of an annual income. Rolling in enormous wealth, as most of these cotton gamblers and the cotton manufacturers have been, many of them have spent more in a year on feeding a dog than they were willing to see the cotton growers of the South receive for a year's work. And this relates to millions of whites and blacks alike. It has been a crime so great that it is almost mild to call it hellish in its diabolical evil. It has forced millions of these Southern cotton growers to live in the direst poverty, with scarcely enough of food to keep body and soul together, living in huts unfit for human habitation, under conditions that necessarily increased sickness. It has forced women and the children into the cotton fields, when the one should have been at home caring for the family and the others in the school.

This section has been denounced from the lecture platform and in the newspapers of the North and West, and in educational centers, for its illiteracy, and yet never a word in all of these speeches or editorials or educational campaigns has been directed against the men whose love of ill-gotten gains has made them rejoice whenever they could beat down the price of cotton a cent a pound, that they might thus enrich their own coffers at the sacrifice of millions of poor souls who had to struggle to raise that cotton.

Why has not the South broken away from this situation? some people not well informed on the subject may ask.

The answer is simple.

At the end of the Civil War, in 1865, the South was in a condition of desperate poverty by the side of which France and Belgium and Germany have been rolling in great wealth. Not one of these countries suffered such a total financial wreck as the South. Without capital, without financial institutions able to meet the situation, the Southern farmers had to take up the question of making a living. It was "root hog or die," and millions of men fresh from slavery, who had never known how to direct their own affairs, were turned loose upon the public. The only thing which opened to the large landowner, to the negro or to the poor white man was the opportunity of raising cotton for which the world was hungry. Men rushed into the South with offers to lend money against the cotton to be planted, and for which not a plow had been stuck in the ground. Men mortgaged in advance all that they could produce in order to get the grub-stake for the year. There was nothing else to do. Industrial life was dead. Employment was not to be had. So great was the poverty of that

section that between 1865 and 1900 five million white people emigrated from the central South—that is, from the territory stretching from Virginia to Louisiana. Three and a half millions of them went entirely beyond the borders of the old Confederacy, and the others out into Texas and the Southwest.

The men who furnished the money to "grub-stake" the cotton grower took a mortgage in advance on his crop—indeed, a mortgage on his body and his soul—and then made him buy all of his supplies, everything that he bought for family sustenance and for feed for livestock from them, and at a price which was at least double what the cash price would have been. And then the laws were so made and the contract so written that all of the cotton thus produced had to go into the hands of these men to be sold and the proceeds applied to the debt. At the end of the year the small cotton grower was generally in debt. He could not break away. Economic slavery compelled him to continue under the same conditions for the following year. The lower the cotton could be beaten down, the greater was the power over the cotton grower.

If the cotton grower could have raised his own foodstuffs he would have had to buy less from these money-lending factors, or commission men, but he could borrow no money for raising anything but cotton, since the more he could be kept in their power the greater was their opportunity to sell foodstuffs and feedstuffs to him. These money-lenders, or factors, or country merchants, who advanced against cotton, did not, however, always make a final profit even at the exorbitant prices charged, because the producer would get deeper and deeper into debt from year to year, and eventually would abandon his hopeless task of paying the debts and move somewhere else. The big fertilizer concerns for many years after the war sold fertilizers to be paid for in cotton as soon as the crop was picked. They thus helped to break down the price and get more cotton for the fertilizer. They could afford to hold and sell later, when prices had advanced.

This whole condition was due to the fight of the cotton manufacturers of the world and the fertilizer men and the financial interests allied with them to hold cotton down below the actual cost of production. Men seemed to have lost all sense of human responsibility and apparently cared not whether the white man or the black man lived in a hut and starved, and his children grew up without education, provided they could buy cotton cheap.

More than seventy-five years ago a report made to the Board of Trade of England definitely urged cotton manufacturers to do their utmost to keep the price of cotton down as low as possible, so that the cotton growers of America would struggle to increase their production in order to make up by the number of bales at a low price for fewer bales at a higher price. That theory, false from one point of view, did succeed in causing the South year after year to try to increase its cotton production, for the man who raised three or four bales felt that if he could double the quantity and raise six or eight bales he would get a little larger gross income. Thus the English view, false in humanity, false from an economic standpoint, proved to be correct in practice so far as the South and cotton were concerned.

Two years ago the chairman of the Cotton Buyers' Committee of the New England cotton manufacturers, or what is

now known as the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, wrote a vicious letter denouncing the efforts of the South to control output and to put an increased acreage into food production, and gloried over the abounding prosperity of Massachusetts as shown by the income tax returns in contrast with the poverty of the South as shown by the same tax. That letter has never yet been officially denounced by New England cotton manufacturers, although a great many individual New England men engaged in cotton and in other industries are broad enough to want to see the South prosperous and broad enough to want to see a higher price for cotton. Only two weeks ago, however, a leading director of a big New England mill in a personal conversation expressed the fear that the South was growing rich enough to be able to keep New England from getting cheap cotton.

If ever the broadminded people of New England needed for their own sake to make a campaign of philanthropy, they need to do it now, and to denounce every effort made to bring about lower prices of cotton. Vigorous and aggressive as New England was prior to 1860 for the abolition of slavery, the men who fought that fight might well be followed by their descendants today in fighting against the economic slavery in which the South is held by cheap cotton, more damning in its effect than was the black slavery prior to 1861. But few New England voices are lifted in behalf of these suffering cotton growers.

Nor are Southern cotton manufacturers entirely blameless. We know one cotton manufacturer, a man of great wealth and great philanthropy, interested in many cotton mills in the South, whose profits have been enormous, who always bitterly resents any advance in the raw staple and attacks the *MANUFACTURERS RECORD* on that point every time he gets a chance. A few weeks ago the *MANUFACTURERS RECORD* asked 917 cotton manufacturers in the South if they would not voice their belief in the betterment of the conditions of cotton growers by standing for a higher price for cotton, just as they had for years expressed their humanitarian views in bettering the condition of their mill operatives. Out of the 917 to whom letters were sent, only two replied. Where were the other 915 on that question which so vitally affects their humanity, their Christianity and their love of their own section? We have asked the question in vain. And yet there are many cotton mill people in the South who are believers in a full price for cotton, not only because they believe that will insure them an abundant supply in the future, but because they believe from the humanitarian point of view that the cotton grower should be well repaid.

This thought is voiced in a statement issued last week by Mr. W. D. Adams of Charlotte, N. C., secretary of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, which represents the mills of the South. In the course of his statement to the *Charlotte News*, he said:

"With respect to the cotton textile industry generally, I do not see how anyone can be anything but an optimist, provided the whole situation is viewed. This vision must embrace, not a few months, but a period of years covering an era of a decade. I cannot see anything but good times, with periods of depression, of course, such as occur in all lines of endeavor. There is no escape from the conclusion that the world at large today is shorter on cotton textile fabrics than ever before, and that the demand should

be greater. Production, owing to reduced hours, loss in individual efficiency and devastated areas of textile effort, is less, we know.

"True, the demand is now being held in abeyance by the force of extraordinary circumstances, but this is like the damming of a stream. The flow has been arrested; it must break over and continue on its way. If these facts be true, then there is no occasion for pessimism as to the future. Cotton is being put to a greater variety of uses than ever before. The development of the automobile industry alone has called for an increased production of certainly more than a million bales of cotton annually for tires, tops, seat covers and the like. The demand for cotton as a substitute for various articles is simply enormous, and the utilization of textile fabrics appears to be increasing almost daily.

"Cotton is the cheapest article of clothing, and the normal demands are bound to grow. It has been estimated that, of the world's population of 1,600,000,000 people, about 800,000,000 are only partially clothed and 250,000,000 wear practically no clothes at all. As the nations grow in civilization and intelligence, the use of cotton clothing increases correspondingly. China and Japan have doubled their consuming capacity in the last seven years. It has been figured that to keep pace with the anticipated demand of the coming decade, 77,000,000 new spindles will be required during the next 10 years. Just where these are to come from remains a mystery, but it is enough to indicate that, with mills already built and with going organization on an established low level of cost, the times should be good."

"Mr. Adams said a number of mills were curtailing and expressed endorsement of the plan. He attributed a portion of the present trouble to the lack of early recovery to the fact that some of the mills in their anxiety to operate were continuing to offer goods at less than market prices, which had resulted in a lack of confidence on the part of the buying trade, so much so that no goods at all are being sold. He expressed the belief that this would soon cease and that the present readjustment operation would reach a level on which the mills could operate with assurance of the future.

"Mr. Adams expressed concern as to the situation with respect to raw cotton, stating that, unless the farmer received a fair price for the staple—cost of production and a reasonable profit—general suffering would result.

"The mills," said Mr. Adams, "want to see fair price levels for raw cotton maintained. They would prefer to operate on a high basis than on a low basis. One of the great needs of the world is an adequate supply of raw cotton. It will be nothing short of a disaster if the Southern farmer does not receive a fair price for his 1920-1921 crop. This would mean that he would slash his next season's acreage, and the result would be another woefully short crop.

"I am hoping that some plan will be formulated that will safeguard the interest of the Southern farmer in this respect, in order that an adequate supply of the raw material may be assured. It must not be forgotten that the South is the home of the cotton crop of the world, and that if a short crop is raised, a general scarcity will be felt."

Mr. Adams has rightly stated the case. The world is short of cotton, and it will be a disaster to the world if the Southern farmer does not get a full price for this year's staple. But last winter a member of the Federal Reserve Board whom we had begged to study the cost of cotton production wired that he did not want to get into any controversy on the subject of the cost of growing cotton, and the Federal Reserve Board has during the last six months worked for the purpose of breaking down the price of commodities, and cotton is the great commodity of the South.

"With the abounding prosperity of the West and the North those sections are the better able to finance themselves, and the Western grain grower finds no organized body of buyers throughout the world seeking to beat down the price of wheat and corn.

The South, just emerging from a long period of desperate poverty, however, finds, on the other hand, that it has not the financial strength to adequately finance its cotton, and it finds the buyers throughout the world united in a determination to break down the price, and it gets no help whatever from the

Federal Reserve Board, whose power over the banking interests of the whole section is so great that Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma, who helped to create that system, recently said that the banks dare not take the initiative in antagonizing the action of the board which had brought about this decline in prices because they would endanger their existence if they did so.

The South must wake up and fight its own battle and recognize that when the Federal Reserve Board set out to beat down commodity prices it struck a grievous, deadly blow at cotton and at the South's prosperity.

Every intelligent man connected with the handling of cotton has for years realized that one of the most serious difficulties with which Southern farmers have had to contend is that shortage in their own resources has compelled them to rush their cotton to market, thus helping to force down the price and enabling cotton buyers in this country and Europe to purchase, during this rush of cotton, a very large proportion of the entire crop. As soon as it gets out of the hands of the farmers, cotton always advances, to the benefit of the cotton mills of Europe and of America and to the cotton gamblers, many of whom, unfortunately, are Southern men.

When it comes to the question of beating down the price of cotton in order to make money by forcing the growers to sell below its real value, there are many men in the South whose honor is not above that of those who in other sections have gambled on the poverty of the Southern grower.

The thought of those who established the Federal Reserve Board was that through its influence the producers of the country would no longer be in the power of the financial oligarchy which from Wall Street and European centers had largely dictated the financial operations of this country. It had been thought that the Federal Reserve Board would prove equal to the occasion, and that when just credit was needed, credit would be provided. But such, unfortunately, has not proven to be the case under the program of the Federal Reserve Board to break down all commodity prices and deflate business so that there may be no more business in the country than the Federal Reserve Banks can easily handle to their own profit, without regard to whether the producers are benefited or not.

Some rather remarkable statements appear in the Savannah News of August 29, in which President M. B. Lane of the Citizens' & Southern Bank, and Mr. W. W. Banks of Atlanta, the vice-president of that bank, take a position which if generally adopted by the banks of the South would prove an overwhelming disaster to the cotton growers and would work directly in the interest of the cotton gamblers and those who seek to break the price of cotton in order to load up with an abundant supply early in the fall. In order to avoid any error, the MANUFACTURERS RECORD wired Mr. Lane to know if he was correctly quoted in the News, and he replied that he was.

Mr. Lane said:

"Every farmer who wants credit for 60 days, or even 90 days, for the purpose of moving the cotton crop can get it. The banks are doing all they can to assist in the movement of the crop, and there is no difficulty about any farmer ob-



taining 60 days' credit so that he can hold his crop a reasonable time in the warehouse. Liberal credit is also being given to exporters who are buying cotton for forward shipment. However, what the banks are not doing is giving credit for purely speculative purposes. In other words, whenever a farmer wants to market his crop, he can get credit. But speculators who propose to hold cotton indefinitely in warehouses for the purpose of forcing the price up cannot."

Mr. W. W. Banks of Atlanta, the vice-president of the same bank, said:

"As long as the marketing of the crop was provided for, there was no reason why farmers should not bear their own share of the general business depression and shoulder their own losses, as other interests must do."

Mr. Lane said:

"For the banks to loan money to farmers for speculative purposes, to enable them to warehouse their cotton indefinitely until the market had advanced to a profitable point, would be to further raise the high cost of living and increase the financial burden of everyone so that a few might realize large profits."

Viewed in its broad aspect, in the light of the poverty which has prevailed for 50 years in the cotton-growing industry of the South, we cannot characterize these statements as less, from our point of view, than inhuman in their cold-blooded disregard of the just requirements of the cotton grower. The men who made these statements, bankers of high standing as they are, know full well that the best thing which could happen to the cotton growers of the South, and really to the cotton trade of the world, would be the gradual marketing of the cotton during 12 months. This would be a protection to the grower; it would avoid the rush of cotton to the market in the fall of the year and enable the grower to pay the pressing obligations against his cotton and hold the balance to be marketed gradually as the mills need it instead of forcing him to sell at an unprofitable price in order that the speculators in cotton-mill offices and in every office in which cotton speculation is handled might be benefited.

But Mr. Lane and Mr. Banks take the ground that it is not the business of the banking interests of the South to lift from the cotton growers the burden of poverty by so financing them that they may be able to market their cotton gradually. It is an amazing statement. We are glad that it has been made, for it voices what we have believed for a long time would be the definite outcome of the work of the Federal Reserve Board's deflation campaign.

Here are two leading Southern bankers, absolutely unconcerned, according to their public statements, as to whether the cotton grower is forced to sell at a loss or whether a banking system can be devised which will protect the grower from the power of the interests which for years have sucked the life blood of the cotton-producing industry and fattened on the poverty of the men who should have reaped a great harvest of prosperity out of growing cotton. We are glad that Mr. Lane and Mr. Banks have made these statements. The South will now understand better how to look upon the situation. The cotton growers will have a right to ask whether Mr. Lane and Mr. Banks voice the feeling of other

bankers in the South, or whether they stand alone in a position so disastrous to the interests of the cotton growers, and thus to the best interests of the entire South.

The very suggestion that the cotton grower has no right to withhold his cotton from the market more than two or three months, but that he must crowd it on sale and give the cotton speculator, whether he be a gambler, pure and simple, Southern, Northern or European, or a cotton-mill buyer for Europe or for this country, the benefit of the higher price later on, is a piece of effrontery to the intelligence of the South. It says that the men who are the real creators of the wealth must permit their creative work to be made absolutely subservient to the domination of those whose credit facilities enable them to buy cotton in the fall, when the means of the cotton planters compel them to rush it to the market.

We venture the assertion that the statement of Messrs. Lane and Banks will awaken a hostility throughout the South—and a just hostility—which must be met by the banks of the South openly saying that they do not stand by the side of these gentlemen, that they do not have the same view of the subject and that they will not limit credit to Southern growers to two months or six months, but that they will recognize that cotton, the best collateral in the world, is entitled to every possible credit facility, and that the farmer has as much right to carry his cotton for 12 months as the cotton mill has to carry the cotton which it buys in the fall with the idea of having an ample supply for the following 12 months, or else the banks will awaken a hostility which will endanger their future.

The cotton growers have a right to ask, and the MANUFACTURERS RECORD asks in their name, what position does the Federal Reserve Board take, and what is the view of individual bankers throughout the South as to the statement made by these two bankers of Savannah and Atlanta, to the effect that the cotton grower has no right to ask for credit on the best collateral in the world unless he purposes to force his cotton on the market during the rush season and thus help to cut his own throat financially for the benefit of those who fatten on his blood?

### "THE RAPISTS OF THE UNIVERSE."

REV. HARRY BURTON BOYD, pastor of the Park Presbyterian Church, Erie, Pa., referring to a recent editorial discussion regarding socialistic work by some so-called religious organizations, writes the MANUFACTURERS RECORD:

"I heartily approve of your exposure of the methods being used by pseudo-religious organizations to introduce radicalism and a maudlin sentimentality into the life of our young people.

"Now as never before we need to think straight on great problems. Justice, honor and peace are more than catch-words. These various organizations look to the business men of the country for support. Let them prove themselves worthy or withhold the money.

"I served in the army at home and abroad for 21 months as a chaplain, and I have noted the recrudescence of organizations and movements that seek to undermine the determination of the world to deal justly with rapists of the universe, known as the German people.

"Persistent turning of the searchlight will bring these traitors in the open."

## Some Things the South Ought to Know

WHAT have the politicians to offer the South, and wherein have they, in an Administration supposedly friendly to the South, given evidence of intelligent support of economic programs that would assure the South a fair chance for prosperity, or even prevent the adoption of measures by the Government devised to drive down the price of the South's great staple and continue the section in the economic slavery which has been its destiny since the Civil War?

In the late summer and fall of 1918 it was evident even to laymen that the Hun was whipped. The confidential information in the hands of the Government as to the approaching debacle must have been almost exact. The British, anticipating the Hun collapse, had sent to President Wilson the original draft of a League of Nations Covenant, and had intimated that the time of use for it was near. There was, therefore, no substance in any contention favoring exigent or radical action "to win the war," for victory, in a military way, was virtually assured.

In these circumstances there suddenly came, out of a clear sky, the announcement that the War Industries Board was considering fixing the price of cotton. Moreover, it was intimated that if the price were fixed it would be at a level below existing prices. All remember the drastic drop in the cotton market that immediately followed. It has been claimed the announcement cost Texas alone approximately \$300,000,000.

The Government at the time was using virtually no cotton except lint; it knew that cotton as an important factor in winning the war was no longer an asset, and there was no authority under the law anywhere, that anybody was ever able to find, or that any intelligent man ever expected to find, under which any Government board, or Mr. Baruch, or Mr. McAdoo, or the President himself could fix the price of cotton.

The price for wheat, guaranteed, had been fixed by act of Congress. Only an act of Congress could have fixed the price for cotton, and the price of it, too, would have had to be guaranteed.

The assault of Mr. Baruch on the cotton market, therefore, was in itself an arrogant assumption of authority, even if the President later was brought to declare that if it became necessary he would fix a price on cotton.

Many cotton people have believed that Mr. Baruch himself was speculating in cotton at the time when this market-breaking device was employed, and these rumors are heard in all parts of the South. It is a charge which we have not cared to give credit to, much as it has been repeated, for it is inconceivable that any man, occupying the high position in which Mr. Baruch was placed, could have been guilty of such practice. When a charge of similar import was made in Congress, Mr. Baruch demanded an investigation and a chance to prove that it was without substance in fact. The opportunity to make his guiltlessness absolutely clear should have been afforded him, for it is infamous that such accusations should be bandied about if untrue. Mr. Baruch should, in justice to himself, insist that Congress shall make the

most thorough investigation as to the whole matter and the reason for every action taken by the War Industries Board in regard to cotton. This he owes to himself and to the country, and Congress has no right to deny him the opportunity of showing why every report purporting to emanate from the War Industries which affected cotton prices was issued.

Another claim is that the Democratic politicians of the Administration school, who later persuaded the President to make his appeal to the country for a Democratic Congress, were worried over criticism from the West that cotton was permitted to be a profiteer while the wheat growers had the price of their product limited, and decided to make a move against cotton, for political reasons only, in the hope that it would produce some votes.

We make no accusations. We state the persistent rumors as they were and are still circulated. The Government did make a move, notoriously a bluff, which did break the cotton market. Bear speculators did make millions as a result of that move. There was political criticism because the Government had not fixed the price of cotton, and the move the Administration made did have the effect of softening that criticism on the eve of an election.

Although some Southern Senators and Congressmen did fight bitterly to prevent the fixing of the price on cotton, or the attempt to fix it, and although they did in Congress denounce the whole maneuver, not one, so far as we know, had the nerve or the honesty to come out plainly and tell his constituents that they were being betrayed in the houses of their friends. In private they damned the War Industries Board, but there was not one who dared to seek an exposure of the whole inner proceedings. They put party allegiance above the economic necessity of the people they represented. They did not demand an accounting from the men whom privately they were damning, but they fawned at the feet of and truckled to the conceit of men who cared less than nothing about Southern prosperity or justice to the South in comparison with the possibility of retaining control of Congress.

The stench of 1918 has not lost its odor. Those Southern men who know what really happened have not forgotten and never will forget; they have not forgiven and they never will forgive.

That is not all: Before that the Federal Reserve Board had been suspected and accused of having interfered with loans on cotton and having attempted, on its own account, to fix a price. And a Southern Secretary of Agriculture, now directing the Reserve Board policy that is again beating down the price of cotton, a man whom the South has delighted to honor, intimated that 25 cents a pound was a fair price for cotton, when almost any child in the cotton fields could have proved the contrary. To be sure, it was denied later that such a statement had been made, but the harm had been done, and equivocation butters no parsnips.

But it is permitted to state that all the time there was at least one Southern man on the Federal Reserve Board whose intelligence or prejudice rebelled against decent prices for cotton and who believed that there was profiteering when prices reached the level that obtained all last winter. And there is one man on the Board who absolutely refused to receive any information from experts on the cost of raising cotton, saying he did not propose to get into any controversy on that subject. The South has wanted no favors, but it might before this, with profit to itself, have spent time in finding out who in Washington were its real friends and who were not.

That is not all. After the armistice there were loud cries of a dearth of ships, but the Government apparently went

out of its way to encourage the immediate importation of great quantities of Egyptian cotton. The importation broke the market for long staple, and the Western growers reported that they could not sell at any price. Was it the duty of the Government to protect those Western growers? Only this, that Government agents had gone to the irrigated lands and persuaded the growers to put every acre that they could in long-staple cotton, because the Government required it for airplane fabric, and these agents virtually guaranteed that the Government would assure a proper price for the crop. Let those who want to know what the Government did in those days, and how it broke its pledges, and how it took money out of the pockets of growers of fine cotton, read what Senator Smith of Arizona said in the Senate about the transaction.

A financial news item from Wall Street stated recently that at last the cotton market was being "liquidated" and that most of the selling orders for stocks were then coming over the Southern wires, showing that low prices for cotton were compelling Southerners to sacrifice their securities to protect their cotton or to meet other obligations forced upon them by the action of the Federal Reserve Board.

Months ago we warned the South that whether the crop was large or small, the demand heavy or light, the policy of the Federal Reserve Board was devised to and must bring down the price of cotton as of other commodities. Nor is there any honest and informed man in the Federal Reserve Board office today who will not admit that the purpose of the Board's policy is to drive prices down. There is no concealment of it. It has driven most stocks down to below the actual value of the corporations if they were sold at sheriff's sales, and it has driven the price of virtually every product the farmer raises down to below cost of production. That is "liquidation" with a vengeance. No market for wool, no market for leather, no market for peanuts, a bear market for cotton! Who, what, is responsible?

We defy any Southern politician or any man to show any consecutive, sustained policy during the past two years helpful to the cotton industry or devised to see that the grower got a fair price for his cotton. Of all the bears the greatest bear has been the Government.

It is all very well for the governor of the Federal Reserve Board to telegraph a cotton convention in Columbia that the plan for an export selling corporation is a good one, but what the South wants to know from the governor of the Federal Reserve Board is whether or not the policy of that Board has not as its object and purpose the beating down of the price of cotton and of every other commodity. And if that is not the deliberate object—which it is—is not the beating down of prices the inevitable result of the policy?

We applaud the magnificent efforts of the American Cotton Association to prevent complete wreckage. Its fight has been and is one of the most remarkable ever conducted. But what the American Cotton Association has got to do is to see that the gentlemen who represent the South in a political capacity stand for policies which mean health and life for the cotton industry. The politicians may exhaust their wits in opposition, but the time has come when they must take a stand for or against importation of foreign oils and the dumping on American markets of pauper agricultural products. And they have got to show, too, that they have both the intelligence and the bravery to stand up, even against the leaders who rule the Democratic party, and demand that the various Government boards quit interfering with prices and give cotton and other products a square chance.

The South needs some honest economists to take the place of some piddling politicians.

The relief that the Federal Reserve Board once gave has been translated into an arbitrary supervision of the business of the South and of the whole country. But the politicians

continue to delude and fool the South, holding the Reserve system up as the great friend of the South. So it can be, so it ought to be. But when Mr. Cox talks about the Republicans planning an assault on the Federal Reserve system, why does the South not ask Mr. Cox if he approves of the bearing down on cotton prices by the Reserve Board, if he favors the "liquidation" which the Board espouses, and if he thinks the Reserve Board should ply its whip on the back of business, or be, what it was organized to be, the servant of industry?

The South is tired of words, words, words and promises. It wants something specific. It wants to know "where it is at."

"Banks," said the Democratic platform of 1912, "exist for the accommodation of the public and not for the control of business."

The great bank which the party formed is almost boastfully controlling business and not "accommodating the public."

What business is it of the Federal Reserve Board to "liquidate" cotton or grain or any other commodity?

The South is not such a gump as some politicians think. The letters coming to this office show that there are many men who "know," and knowing, they are going to act.

We care nothing for the politics of the situation except as politics translates itself into economic woe or weal, but we do say that the time has come when the South must examine the acts by which its "friends" bankrupt it.

## DOES THE SOUTH THINK THE BARYTES INDUSTRY WORTH SAVING?

THE United States Tariff Commission has published a report on barytes and barium products in which it notes that "the tariff problems presented by these industries are diverse and complicated. Southern producers of crude barytes have an advantage in freight charges to Eastern markets which prevents Western producers from competing in this market. With normal conditions restored, competition on crude barytes will be between imports from Germany and the domestic product mined in the South. Producers in this district are therefore particularly interested in maintaining the Eastern market for crude barytes. In the Southern district, geological and geographical disadvantages as to methods of mining and freight rates will probably hinder domestic barytes from competing on even terms in the Atlantic Coast market with crude barytes imported from Germany."

Before the war Germany virtually monopolized the crude barytes market. Cessation of imports led to the rapid development of domestic deposits, particularly in Georgia, Tennessee and Kentucky. In 1916 Georgia became the leading producing State. War conditions resulted in the establishment of a new barium chemical industry in the United States. The output of barium chemicals in 1918 reached 46,000,000 pounds, or 2½ times the 1914 importation. Moreover, as domestic manufacturers increased their production, war prices fell until in 1918 they were only double the normal pre-war prices.

Barium products are not only used in a variety of manufactures, such as paints, artificial ivory, rubber goods, linoleum, etc., but are also of military significance, particularly on account of their use for tracer bullets, battleship gray paint, antiseptics, signal lights, etc.

The new and flourishing barytes industry, according to the Tariff Commission, cannot live if immediately subjected to German competition. It requires protection. Is there any good American who thinks it ought not to have it?



## Reasons Why Tariff and Other Protective Legislation Are Paramount Economic Issues

**M**EN whose livelihoods are dependent on equal opportunities and a fair chance may as well understand that however important is the League of Nations or the volume of money to be expended by the political parties, of even more importance is the economic crisis which is already slowly but steadily becoming the most important of all issues before the nation.

Exchange can nullify any tariff. The illustration is given that a 60 per cent tariff on German toothpaste does not mean anything if it is assessed on a mark valuation of 2 cents instead of a normal value of 23 cents. Given a condition where the American dollar is at a premium throughout the world, two equally annoying situations present themselves. The foreign country, with a cheap money, is able, first, virtually to override the American tariff and dump its goods at will in the American market; secondly, the high cost of the American dollar gives the foreign country the benefit of the equivalent of an impassable protective barrier against American exports.

If, for instance, it takes ten instead of five French francs to pay an American invoice of one dollar, the effect on American exports to France is exactly the same as if France were levying an import duty of 100 per cent.

There is sentiment in having the dollar at a high premium. It appeals to the national desire to be first, to be on top. But the pride which it induces is paid for in actual cash over and over again. The dear dollar gets us coming and going. It makes us the dumping ground of the world, and it severely penalizes the trade we try to do with any part of the world. It is a sort of heads-I-win-tails-you-lose proposition.

The economic situation thus induced has not already become critical, simply because Europe has been unable to run as yet into any considerable surplus production. The immediate aftermath of war has postponed the free working of economic forces in international trade.

Some of the best economists look for the crisis to come in 1923 in its greatest force unless preventive measures are taken. European Governments owe us ten billions. Europe owes us perhaps as much again privately. Assuming that interest payments will be coming forward within two years, the payment will not be in currency, but in goods. If, in addition to the vast quantities of merchandise requisite merely to pay these interest charges, account be taken of the fact that payment must also be made for the goods we continue to send abroad, it is obvious that we may approach the situation where, in order to collect the sums due us, we may have to go out of business ourselves.

It has even been seriously contended that it would be profitable for this nation to write off the foreign debts, public and private, and thus solve the terrific problem which visualizes itself in the form of extravagancies in exchange which are progressively demoralizing.

It is clear that the next Congress will be obliged to devote itself to intensive consideration of the problem and the formulation of a protective program far in advance of, and probably more intricate than, any heretofore made operative by the United States. But in advance of such consideration, the Brussels Financial Conference may mitigate the difficulties somewhat by adoption of a program which frankly recognizes the essential factors in the situation.

As a matter of fact, the League of Nations is issuing a memorandum on the World's Monetary Problems, by Prof. Gustav Cassel of Stockholm University, and it is scarcely a secret that the underlying principles advocated by him will have, at least in the beginning of the discussion, the strongest kind of support. Professor Cassel takes the position—and

it is essentially sound—that it is quite misleading to speak or think of the pre-war parities in exchange as in any way normal. "They belong to a past chapter of the world's economic history, and we shall never see them restored again. Beneath the constant references still made to the old parities lies the idea that the present rates of exchange are an expression of disturbances of a merely temporary character. People have not yet realized to what extent the alterations of the monetary standards are of a fundamental and lasting nature. The only restoration we can hope for, and on which we must indeed concentrate all our efforts, is that of stable internal values of the different standards, and, therefore, of stable exchanges between them. The world's trade can be carried on at any exchanges as soon as these are constant."

Professor Cassel's idea is not that fluctuations in exchange can be prevented—they tend to correct themselves—but that stabilization can be effected within such limits as existed before the war. He would not attempt the hopeless task of bringing the mark back to 23 cents, but would give the mark a new international value, a value based on what it is really worth.

A solution of this kind, of course, would ease the difficulties of writing an American protective tariff measure that would protect, and it would allay the terrific burden under which American exporters labor, but it would not do away with the menace of dumping in America.

It is reported in Washington that the Germans are already misbranding their goods as "Made in America," for sale in England, and "Made in England," for sale in America. The war taught the Germans no military morality, and "get it" is their trade slogan. But it is not Germany alone that threatens, remarkable as has been her triumph in preventing so far in the United States any legislation antagonistic to the re-establishment of her chemical monopoly. The merchants and manufacturers of the world are looking to the domestic American market as their promised land.

We do not believe that there will be a strictly Republican tariff. The tariff has become thoroughly national in all respects. The demand for it is growing in State after State where the mere word "protection" was formerly anathema. When the new act is being written, there will come before the committee peanut growers and cottonseed interests and tobacco producers from the South, sugar men from Louisiana, cut-stone interests from Indiana, citrus fruit producers from California and Florida, and so on without limit. But the one thing industrial and all America must be sure of is that the next Congress, both Senate and House, is controlled by men who have a deep realization of the critical economic situation which the war brought about and which is slowly forming itself into the chief problem of the day.

There is a lot of ignorance about the condition. Some newspapers have been ridiculing tariff talk and insisting that protection is an ancient issue. Economically, it is a paramount issue, as all who make even a pretense of gauging the future by intensive study of existing factors know.

Every candidate for Congress, in either branch, should be queried by his constituents and required to announce in advance whether he is for America economically or for the foreigner first. It is a bread-and-butter question.

### LET THE REPUBLICANS PROVE THEIR GUILT.

**T**HE charge is made by Governor Cox and others that the Republicans plan to revise the Federal Reserve Bank law. If the Republicans can prove their guilt, they will undoubtedly be sentenced to take control of the Government.

## A PERSONAL TRIBUTE TO MANUFACTURERS RECORD MEN.

**I**N a complete reorganization of the Baltimore School Board the Mayor has nominated as President of the Board Mr. I. S. Field, secretary of the Manufacturers Record Publishing Co. President Goodnow of the Johns Hopkins University and other leading citizens compose the new board. Mr. Field's associates in this office congratulate the city of Baltimore upon his appointment, but for his own sake regret that he felt that duty required him to accept it for the simple reason that he is already doing more personal philanthropic and religious work than any other man that they have ever known.

For 20 or 25 years Mr. Field has been president of the Children's Fresh Air Society, which every summer sends about 3500 poor children, mostly from the slums of the city, for a two weeks' vacation in the country. He is president of the Maryland Industrial Training School for Girls, a State institution for reclaiming wayward girls. He is also president of the Society to protect Children from Cruelty and Immorality.

All of these positions like that of the presidency of the School Board are, of course, without financial remuneration, as Mr. Field has always refused any political position offered him having any pay connected with it. Several years ago he was president of the Baltimore Jail Board, and he took such a deep interest in the moral, spiritual and physical welfare of the prisoners that he was at times called from his house at midnight or later to see some dying prisoner who asked for him rather than for a minister to point him the way to eternal life. In all of these activities he has thrown his whole soul into the work, and the marvel to his associates in this office is that he can accomplish so much.

Mr. Field came to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD nearly 38 years ago as a youngster just starting life, and for considerably more than a quarter of a century has represented the business department of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD in the territory from Maryland to Louisiana, which he constantly travels, and where he has hosts of personal friends. His appointment to the presidency of the School Board has seemed to make this little tribute, without his knowledge, appropriate, in order to let his Southern friends know of this phase of his work.

In the School Board, so long as he is president, Baltimore may count upon an absolutely honest administration, wholly uninfluenced by politics. It was only upon the Mayor's promise that the School Board should be wholly free from politics that he accepted the appointment. Moreover, the schools will be so managed as to create a spirit of genuine Americanism through and through. We congratulate Baltimore, but we have great sympathy for our associate in that, out of a sense of duty, he has added so largely to his labor of love for his fellow-man, and especially for the young.

In mentioning the fact that Mr. Field has been connected with the MANUFACTURERS RECORD for nearly 38 years, it may not be out of place to say that this office has a very unique record for the length of service of the people connected with it. This paper was established a little more than 38 years ago, mainly through the efforts of the writer. A few months after it was started, wholly without capital and based on the boundless enthusiasm of youth, without appreciation of the difficulties ahead, at a time and under conditions which demanded that the writer should be editor, bookkeeper, mailing clerk, wrapper writer and fill every job connected with it except that of actual advertising solicitor, an office boy was needed, and Mr. Field filled the job. A little later another young clerk

was needed, and the gentleman who for 25 years or more has been the manager of our New York office came to fill that clerical job. His connection with the paper has run for about 36 years. A little later another boy stepped into the office job, and he is now, as he has been for a long time, vice-president. His connection with the paper extends over about 32 years. The treasurer has been with us about the same length of time, and likewise the assistant treasurer. Our New England manager has been with us for more than 30 years, and the managers of our Chicago and St. Louis offices for about 15 years. There are a number of men in the office connected with the various departments of the work, editorial and otherwise, whose connection runs back from 25 to 30 years or more. Even some of the young ladies—and they are still young—have been with us for more than 20 years. To these men and women, than whom a finer crowd of high moral standing was never gathered in any organization, and to their untiring zeal, which counts not the hours of work and whose pride in their work and its achievements is forever an inspiration, is due the success of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD.

## A NEW ENGLAND PAPER SEES THE SOUTH'S SIDE.

**T**HE Sun of Lowell, Mass., evidently has an intelligent understanding of the situation in the South due to the presence of so many negroes, for in many parts of the South they are largely in the majority. It recognizes, therefore, that in the woman suffrage question the South has difficulties to face which no other part of the country will have to meet. In discussing this situation, the Lowell Sun says:

"With woman suffrage all but an accomplished fact, it is too late now to argue about the wisdom or unwisdom of placing the ballot in the hands of feminine voters. In this part of the world women at the polls are not likely to change things very much. For a considerable number of years the number of women who will vote is likely to be much smaller, in proportion to the voting population, than the number of men. Those who do vote are quite certain to divide along the same lines as male citizens. We shall have no radical political shifts or attempts at legislation. The women, to whom the polls will be opened, will probably be of an average intelligence with the men.

"In the South the problem is very different. They have down there very vivid memories of the carrying out of what is now generally admitted to have been an unwise policy—the wholesale enfranchisement of the negro race after the Civil War. The white men of the South very properly treasure the supremacy of a government by the white race. With hordes of negro women made eligible to vote that supremacy may very well be threatened. The possibilities of such an outcome will be increased if demagogue politicians shall scent a chance to advance their interests by capitalizing antagonism to any attempt that may be made in the South to exclude negroes from voting.

"It is among the possibilities that a campaign might be organized that would acquire sufficient influence to force Federal intervention to insure the negro race the rights at the polls which it would be entitled to under the law. With such a condition of affairs possible, the people of the South would seem to be justified in worrying about how the extension of suffrage to women is to affect them."

## WHY THE DIFFICULTY?

**M**R. HARDING'S use of the word "normalcy" has created more interest and caused more comment than anything else in his speech. It is a word used in mathematics, but a college professor failed in his attempt to explain its meaning to us a few days ago. How on earth did Mr. Harding ever get hold of that word? —New York Watchman and Examiner.

The Century Dictionary defines normalcy as: "The state or fact of being normal."

## EFFICIENCY THE BASIS OF A STRIKE SETTLEMENT.

**L**ABOR agitation in Spain apparently presents many peculiarities. A few weeks ago we published an article showing how the church in that country is fighting fire with fire; in other words, it has met the red syndicalism of labor with a new syndicalism, the Catholic syndicates, that are growing with great rapidity, and have done much toward mollifying labor conditions in many Spanish centers, notably in Madrid, Valencia and Oviedo.

Recently a great strike of the iron and steel workers at Bilbao has been settled upon terms that demonstrate the existence of a spirit in the working classes of Spain that deserves emulation. Rumblings of discontent among the iron and steel workers have been heard for a year in the centers of that industry in the northern provinces. Demands were made several months ago for increased wages, and after numerous parleys the workmen gave the operators an ultimatum. The strike was declared about the end of July, and 40,000 men went on strike at Bilbao.

To fully appreciate what happened it must be explained that Bilbao is the largest industrial city of the Basque provinces, and that the workmen are of Basque blood. They are probably the most obstinate people in the world, and among themselves they appear fiery and unreasonable in their disputes. It is not surprising, therefore, that through all the heated argument neither side found out what the other wanted. Despite this racial idiosyncrasy, the Basques are a people of superior intellectual and moral quality. They have contributed an exceedingly large proportion of the progressive men of Spain, statesmen, scholars, reformers, merchants and manufacturers. They have always shown great self-reliance and independence, which latter quality has been accentuated by the marked tendency of the Basques to own and operate small farms. It has been said that the Basques are so pre-eminently individualists that they could not be "syndicalized," and the outcome of the so-called "metallurgical strike" at Bilbao justifies the prediction.

Troops were hurried to Bilbao, and serious disorder was threatening. At this juncture representatives of the Instituto de Reformas Sociales, a sort of government labor bureau, were sent to effect a compromise. The workmen were asked to formulate their demands, and in twenty-four hours they presented a program so astonishingly sane and progressive that an adjustment of the difficulties between employers and employees was reached immediately.

The workers demanded, first, an increase in pay averaging about 50 cents per diem to offset the increased cost of living; second, the appointment of a commission consisting of representatives of the employers and the civil authorities to arrange with the retail merchants to sell the prime necessities of life at a fixed fair profit, so as to eliminate profiteering; third, to create an educational fund by the payment by the owners of the metallurgical plants of an additional 2 per cent of the monthly wage disbursement. This fund was to be administered by a commission, consisting of representatives of the employers, the employees and the local civil authorities, for the purpose of enlarging and improving the schools in the districts inhabited by the workers, and further, for the creation of a technical school for training the children of advanced grade in the industrial arts, and for offering like advantages, by means of night sessions, to the workers themselves, it being specified that this institution was to be empowered to grant certificates of proficiency, which should serve as a basis for promotion and increased pay on the part of such skilled workmen.

This shows a degree of enlightenment that is refreshing in the midst of a world-wide agitation for decreased efficiency and increased pay. The quarrel of society with the labor program has been embittered because the workers have steadily reduced the normal productive capacity of the laborer. Shorter hours and better pay have been conceded everywhere, and would be granted more willingly if the worker would assume a manly attitude by seeking to improve the quality and the quantity of his output. The Basque metal-workers have the right idea. It stamps them as men possessed of a correct sense of civic responsibility. Men working in that spirit are entitled to all the pay that the business will stand, and it would be granted ungrudgingly in America as well as in Bilbao.

## PRAISE FOR THE GOOD INSTEAD OF CRITICISM FOR THE BAD.

**A**HARRISBURG (PA.) hotel has at the bottom of its menu cards, printed in black type, the following:

"Guests reporting unusual attention on the part of employees render us a valuable service, as we wish to recognize efficiency in our organization."

It is a very common thing to find requests of railroads and of hotels that the public shall inform the management of inefficiency or lack of attention, but this Pennsylvania hotel evidently believes that more can be accomplished by praising the efficient than by criticising the inefficient.

Optimism is always more helpful than pessimism. Many of the sorrows of this life are due to the failure of people to appreciate the good qualities of others. Most of us are quick to criticise employees or others who do not measure up to our views of what is needed, but the great majority of us fail to give proper praise to those who do achieve. The suggestion of the Harrisburg hotel, therefore, is a good one, which could be followed to great advantage by everybody. Sometimes it is necessary to criticise, but let us also learn to praise. If we report the surliness or the inefficiency of employees of public-service corporations or hotels, let us, with equal celerity, praise the efficiency and the courtesy of those who do their full duty.

## THE "FLORIDA IDEA" FOR STATE ADVERTISING WORTHY OF EMULATION.

**T**HE "Florida Idea" is the name given to a plan for advertising Florida, which was originated and put into effect by the Knight & Wall Company, a progressive hardware firm of Tampa.

The plan consists in devoting a certain portion of the firm's regular advertising space to the story of what is being accomplished by the many thriving cities and towns of Florida, and giving definite facts and figures about some particular city or some special phase of the development and prosperity of the State from week to week.

It is an excellent plan. It tends to stimulate further the co-operative spirit which is already so pronounced a feature in the development of the various communities of Florida. It enables the different parts of the State to become better acquainted with each other and with their many varying advantages. Of much importance also is the fact that other States and sections will see these evidences of substantial material progress on the part of the cities and towns of Florida.

Is there not a suggestion here for the progressive and public-spirited advertiser in other large cities of the South? Better acquaintanceship brings better business.



## AN ANSWER TO A STUPID CRITICISM.

THE MANUFACTURERS RECORD attempts to win votes for the Republican nominee by telling the peanut growers that he will assist them in securing a tariff on peanuts and peanut products. Why not assist the potato, turnip, corn and cotton planters, etc.? If Mr. Edmonds had any real consideration for the Southern people, he would have fought the Senatorial trust which halted ratification of European peace in order to make political capital of the League of Nations. Such criminal folly has resulted in clogging the wheels of commerce of the entire world, while millions go without employment or stores for the lack of American raw material and food. These they are unable to obtain because we are nominally at war with Germany and the financial affairs of all Europe unsettled.

The foregoing clipping from the Cotton and Cotton Oil News of Dallas was sent by an unknown reader with this statement: "Please answer this and oblige one of your readers."

We are unable to see how any one of our readers intelligent enough to keep up with the work of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD really needs any answer to a statement so false from beginning to end. As the MANUFACTURERS RECORD has now for 38 years been ceaselessly working in behalf of Southern development, and for that work has received unstinted praise of millions of people in the South, any suggestion that we need to prove that we have a real consideration for Southern people, as the Cotton News indicates, is so lacking in veracity that it is scarcely worth mentioning. But, so far as the question of a tariff on peanuts is concerned, we want to see a tariff on peanuts, on potatoes, on turnips, on corn, on cotton and on everything else which the South produces and which needs a protective tariff.

This country is importing hundreds of millions of pounds of peanut and other vegetable oils produced by the pauper labor of the Orient. We want to see a protective tariff on it so high that the peanut and cottonseed oil producers of the South will be saved from destruction. We imported 700,213 bales of cotton during the fiscal year, 485,000 bales being from Egypt. We would like to see a tariff on that cotton so high as to protect the Sea Island cotton of the South against the importation of this cotton grown in Egypt, Peru and elsewhere.

The fight against the League of Nations in the form demanded by Mr. Wilson, made by Republican and Democratic Senators, has, in the providence of God, saved this nation from ruin. It has not clogged the wheels of commerce of the entire world, and millions are not going without employment. The war-worn countries of Europe, except Russia, have been rebuilding their business interests with tremendous activity. England is doing an enormous foreign trade. It is pushing out its manufactured products into every region on earth. It is building ships at an amazing rate, and despite all that we read in the newspapers about adverse conditions in Mesopotamia, in India, in Egypt and in Ireland, the producing power of Great Britain is carrying on an enormous activity and the world is being flooded with English products, while America is almost asleep, apparently, to the far-reaching work that England is doing in world-encircling trade.

Belgium has so completely recovered from the war that its manufacturing interests are producing on a scale almost as great as prior to 1914. The revival in France is one of the miracles of history. A very large proportion of the battle-plowed fields, which it was thought two years ago could never be redeemed to agriculture, is bringing forth a fine harvest this year. French industry is actively reviving. The same is true of all of Italy. Germany is pushing its exports into America and into England, quietly but aggressively, in a way which all who knew Germany's ways anticipated. The exports of toys and kindred articles from Germany to Great

Britain are now twice as valuable as before the war. German stuff is coming into America in great quantities. Germany is buying American cotton direct and indirect just as rapidly as its textile industry can be re-established. So far as commerce with Germany is concerned, the statement that we are nominally at war with that country is not in the slightest affecting our foreign trade either in imports from or exports to Germany. The Government is not interfering with our shipping stuff to Germany nor with Germany buying stuff from us. Germany is boasting that in the recent deal between the Hamburg-American Line and American capitalists, Germany will have a chance of regaining its world commerce.

And yet, snipping, snarling, petty papers, such as the Cotton Oil News is proving itself to be, are constantly misrepresenting the facts in the case, and are dealing with the truth as though they loved it so dearly that they are very economic in the use of it, preferring not to spend it.

Just as we finished the foregoing there came to us the report of the American Chamber of Commerce in London for August 13, which, referring to Great Britain's foreign trade, said:

"The Board of Trade returns, showing Britain's foreign trade for July, are the best issued since the beginning of the war, the adverse trade balance for the month being reduced to £8,000,000 sterling as against £34,000,000 sterling for the preceding month.

"Especially satisfactory were the decreased imports, showing a fall of over £7,000,000 sterling as against June, whilst exports increased by no less than £21,000,000 sterling over the preceding month, *manufactured goods being chiefly responsible for the increase.*" (Italics ours.)

## SUCH LETTERS "WARM THE COCKLES OF THE HEART."

Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.,

New York, September 1.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

In this age, when expressions of criticism seem to appear more frequently than those of commendation, I believe that anyone possessing a feeling of satisfaction with any worthy effort or cause should record the same, and it is consequently my pleasure to express to you the very high regard which I have always held for the contents of your publication.

The scope and pertinency of the topics discussed, the frankness and sincerity with which they are approached, render your paper particularly interesting and instructive, and I am happy to say without qualification that of all the trade and technical journals which come before me, yours sheds the greatest degree of illumination on matters which should be, and undoubtedly are, of general interest to all business men.

H. L. DEAN,  
Manager Compressor and Engine Division.

## A LIE GOES MARCHING ON.

IN his weekly Senator Capper says: "You may be surprised to hear that 50,000 persons in the United States are classified as millionaires by the income-tax returns."

We are surprised; probably the more so because the Internal Revenue Department has informed us repeatedly that it has never made any such classification and has given out no statistics on which a statement such as the above could logically be based.

Yet public men, who are presumed to have fortified themselves with facts, go blithely on repeating this assertion that the Government has said there are 40,000 or 50,000 millionaires in the country. The Internal Revenue Bureau has never said so, and no one who has made an investigation of the facts credits the statement.

## THE ISSUE SQUARELY JOINED IN THE COAL STRIKE.

PRESIDENT WILSON in his very commendable letter to the coal miners criticising their determination to strike, and thus break faith with their contract which they had made for arbitration, suggests that if the miners want to have a fight with the American people they can proceed on that basis.

The miners immediately went out, and the coal supply of the country is seriously menaced.

To what extent will President Wilson carry his determination to speak for the American people with these outlaw miners who have refused to abide by their agreement? There is one way, and only one, in which he and the country can meet the situation.

If President Wilson will say to every man who wants to mine coal, whether he be a union miner or a free, independent miner, that the entire power of the United States Government will back him up to the utmost extent in protecting him against molestation by those who refuse to work, coal will be mined.

The great blunder committed by President Roosevelt, when in the outrageous strike conditions which prevailed during his administration he forced arbitration upon the coal operators, laid the foundation for the conditions which we are now facing in all the ramifications of American industry. The MANUFACTURERS RECORD vigorously criticised President Roosevelt for the stand he took. At that time there were about 150,000 men on strike. Mob rule reigned throughout the anthracite regions. Murder and rioting were everywhere in evidence. These union miners, most of whom were illiterate foreigners, carried their methods so such an extent that physicians were not allowed to visit the dying children of non-union miners, nor were drug stores allowed to sell to non-union families.

Had the Governor of Pennsylvania at that time been a man with anything but a jelly-fish backbone, he would have maintained law and order; or if the State of Pennsylvania was not equal to doing so, he would have called upon the Federal Government for sufficient troops to carry out what it was incumbent upon him by his oath of office to do, namely, to protect life and property. President Roosevelt, however, injected himself into the situation, used his tremendous power as President and forced upon the operators arbitration with one of the most despicable gangs of thugs and murderers which ever disgraced this country, matching to a large extent the Molly McGuires, who for so many years ruled the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania.

To a large extent these miners are not Americans by birth, by sentiment, or in any other way. They are largely foreigners, alien in thought as well as by birth, to everything that is American. But under the leadership of radical labor men who use this foreign element for their own advancement and for the domination of industry, these poor foreigners were encouraged to commit murder and to boycott every individual and every store which dared to deal with non-union men.

There is only one possible way in which President Wilson can carry out the view expressed in his letter of the determination of the American people to meet the issue, and that is by saying that the entire power of this country will be used to protect every man who wants to work, and that no breaking of law and order, no murder, no rioting will be permitted. If President Wilson will take that stand, he will very quickly rally around him the moral forces of the nation in meeting an issue of such tremendous importance. The coal is needed. It is in the ground. There are many men eager to mine it, but they are dominated by the power of labor leaders. Similar conditions prevail in many other industries and in many street-railway systems.

For the honest-hearted laboring man the MANUFACTURERS RECORD has the deepest sympathy and insists, as it has done for years, upon the highest rate of wages that can be paid in proportion to efficiency and productivity of his work. But it insists that the murderer and the rioter who riot and murder under the guise of labor unions are guilty of exactly the same crime as the individual murderer who sneaks through a back alley and kills someone in order to rob him, or the one who enters a house determined to kill anyone who interferes with his plan of robbery. The house-breaker, desperate murderer at heart as he is, is not one whit worse when he has committed murder than is the union labor man who commits murder to keep some other man from working; indeed, if there is any difference in the criminality, the labor man who waylays and beats and murders another workman to keep him from work is perhaps even more despicable than is the house-breaking murderer.

In the statement which he has made about the American people meeting the issue with the coal miners, President Wilson has sounded a splendid note, but unless he stands by his own pronouncement he will have weakened the entire cause of righteousness and right dealing with the Bolshevistic labor agitation of the hour. Should President Wilson for any reason whatever have to back down from the position which he has taken in his statement to the anthracite miners, he will do infinite harm to all liberty-loving people and to all the business interests of the country.

The laboring man is just as much interested in the right settlement of this case as is any other man. The owners of these properties are not one-half so deeply concerned as are the people who will need coal this winter. Laboring men everywhere will find their families suffering for lack of fuel if the coal miners of Pennsylvania violate their contract and refuse to mine the coal. Indeed, every strike of this character is a strike not so much against capital as it is a strike against other laboring men; for capital will not suffer so greatly by lack of production through strikes as will the laboring men of the country. If the laboring man could only be made to see the fact that every day's idleness lessens the production of some line of goods upon the output of which depends the welfare of the laboring people, perchance there would be fewer strikes, and laboring men themselves would realize that their highest benefit may come only through the liveliest activity and the greatest efficiency in increasing production, whether it be of coal, or iron, or lumber, or foodstuffs, or the building of homes, or the operation of railroads.

Increased production means a larger supply of the things which the laboring men need, and without which their families must suffer. The rich man may be able to pay the higher prices brought about by decreased production, but only through increased production brought forth by the most earnest work of the entire laboring population of the country can there be an output sufficiently great to enrich the laboring man by increasing employment and reducing the cost of living.

We shall wait with great interest President Wilson's actions in regard to the anthracite strike; and see whether if the matter comes to an issue he will take the stand that the American people, through their utmost power, will guarantee the right of every man to work undeterred by the dominating influence of union men who will not work and who murder others that they may not work.

### PERHAPS.

THE next thing on the program will be a twentieth amendment—what is it going to be?—Knoxville Journal and Tribune.

Perhaps an amendment to forbid any more amendments.

## "PIKE'S PEAK OR BUST."

Reddick, Fla., August 26.

*Editor Manufacturers Record:*

I am enclosing herewith check for \$6.50 for renewal subscription to your magazine. I have been a reader of your publication for a number of years and a subscriber for three years.

I appreciate the benefits of your publication upon the lines that it is published, but I must say that, in my opinion, you waste a lot of good printer's ink on your Republican boosting and eternal knocking of the Democratic party and its policy; in fact, I would say that you are trying to make a grandstand play to some few of your readers, or that you are after a tip from the gang.

We are not interested in the sayings of one W. G. Harding, but should misfortune place him in the President's chair he would then, and then only, be our leader, and what he would do would then interest us.

Governor Cox or bust! That's us.

E. H. HOPKINS.

Perhaps it might be well for Mr. Hopkins to recall the origin of the "bust" idea as typified in the old pictures of years ago, which were seen in the pictorial papers. An emigrant from the East bundled his family and all his belongings into one of the long prairie schooners, or covered wagons, and as he passed beyond the barriers of what was then the settled section of the West, headed for Colorado, he had painted on both sides of his wagon, on the canvas cover, "Pike's Peak or Bust!"

The other picture showed the return, when after a few months of struggle with the hardships of the then unsettled West and the difficulties of reaching the Pike's Peak region, the same wagon was seen wending its way back to the East. The family was bedraggled and unkempt, the horses were poor and lean and scarcely able to pull their load, and where the words "Pike's Peak or Bust" had stood out so clearly on the westward trip, the old pioneer had taken some blacking or ink and smeared out the words "Pike's Peak or" and to the word "bust" he had added "ed."

Many a man learns that when it is Pike's Peak or Bust, he may in the end have to wipe out the "Pike's Peak or" and add only the letters "ed," and it becomes "busted."

But, seriously. Mr. Hopkins states "We are not interested in the sayings of one W. G. Harding." That is wherein Mr. Hopkins, and all who think like him, are failing to think aright. It matters not however great may be the opposition of these people to Mr. Harding and to the Republican party, they should necessarily as American citizens be interested in what is being said by the candidate of a party which represents a large majority of the voting population of America outside of the South. A very considerable proportion of the American people will vote for Mr. Harding, and any man who is so unwilling to think, as to be indifferent to what is said by the man who represents these millions of Eastern and Western people, and many in the South likewise, shows that he is not a broadminded American citizen. Mental inactivity, or mental strabismus, is a very unfortunate condition for any man or any section.

The man who is not willing to hear the other side of the case is too narrow and provincial to be a real American in its truest sense. When Mr. Hopkins says that the exponent of the views and feelings of many millions of Americans does not interest him at all, he shows that he is not concerned to know what other people are thinking about American affairs. He wants to hear only the side that agrees with his position. This is an unfortunate state of mind. It is disastrous to the individual, to the community or to the section. Diversity of thought may at times be more important than diversity of agriculture, which has been preached so freely to the people of the South—and so wisely.

There are few things more lacking in wisdom for any individual than the misfortune of being chained so completely to a political theory that he is not willing to study the other side of the case. There are two sides to every shield, as there

are two sides to every dispute. The man who looks only upon one side of the shield must certainly be narrow in his vision and biased in his judgment. The man who would be fair to himself must see both sides. A man may be very bitterly opposed to Senator Harding's party, or to what Senator Harding says, but if he has the right stuff in him he will want to know exactly what Harding is saying in order to measure the value, whether great or small, of what he says. The Republican who is so narrow that he does not study every speech made by Cox and Roosevelt is in exactly the same category as the Democrat who refuses to study what Harding and Coolidge are saying. These four men represent the two great political parties of America. Each has millions of adherents. Only through discussion can there come light. Only through a study of every phase of the present situation can men vote with intelligence.

The man whose views are so hidebound, so narrow and so provincial that he will not study what the other side is saying, whether he be Republican or Democrat, has not reached the stage of development where he is capable of doing what is for the best interests of this country. He is voting from prejudice and not from knowledge. Men of this kind are found in great numbers in both parties. They speak and vote from emotion and not from the brain, and that is the danger to this country.

We talk much about an educated electorate and about universal suffrage being the safeguard of America. We shall have no educated electorate in its broadest sense until people everywhere think for themselves and vote as in their honest judgment, after studying both sides of the case, they may decide it for the best interests of the country, without any regard to party affiliations of the past. This is just as true of Republicans as of Democrats. We have too many millions on both sides of the fence who vote from prejudice and not from patriotism.

## IS THE WORLD FACING A GOLD CRISIS?

*Editor Manufacturers Record:*

The gold crisis is near. You will appreciate the threat to your Federal Bank position involved in the enclosed figures.

Unless you at your end can embargo the export of gold (and if you do, where will sterling exchange go?) the whole gold standardism of the Western world threatens to "crash." Pray consider the enclosed in the Indian press cables of today:

"Bombay, August 21.—The Indian demand for silver which has prevailed for some time has changed, and the buying of gold is now proceeding on a gigantic scale. Government monthly sales alone amounting to six millions sterling. The pound is now worth 14 rupees 11 annas."

Look at the deliberate way the minds of the Government of India have been poisoned by their professional advisers. Read Maynard Keynes' evidence before the Indian Monetary Commission, July, 1919:

"Chairman (2802)—You said, in reply to a question by Sir Marshall Reid, that from the point of view of the world you would welcome the absorption of gold by India?"

"Professor Keynes (2803)—Many authorities in the United States feel they have too much gold, and their policy within limits is likely to be to get rid of gold. India is one of the few countries which will be in a position to afford gold and also willing to take it."

And now, a short year after this evidence was vouchsafed, all the storm drums in the United States have been hoisted at the cone and every member of your Federal Reserve Bank directorates is nervously watching whether the gold reserve behind your notes rises above 40 for fair weather or falls below 40 for what your wise "men men" tell us may be the greatest panic in history.

Indian finance for now 20 years has been even as the presence of a fire ship in a harbor packed with the world's merchant marine.

Yours faithfully,

MORETON FREWEN.

Breds Place, Sussex, August 23, 1920.



## "AMERICA FIRST" MUST BE EVERY PATRIOT'S MOTTO.

**I**n a recent bulletin issued by the American Association of Engineers the closing statement is as follows:

"It should be distinctly understood that the political activities of the American Association of Engineers are non-partisan, and that the Association places the interests of the people of the United States ahead of party and ahead of the interests of the engineering profession itself."

What a superb statement this is for the consideration of every man who is really a patriot at heart and who loves America more than he loves his party or his own individual profession! This association, representing many of the foremost engineers of America, thus places itself on record as being wholly non-partisan in all of the information which it seeks to gather or disseminate in regard to political matters, and also gives assurance to the public that it regards the interests of the people at large as greater than the interest of any party, and greater than the individual welfare of its own members.

How many other business organizations in all parts of the country are similarly moved in this time when world conditions are such that the only hope for the salvation of America from the turmoil and unrest and possible revolution is the consecration to the welfare of the country of every real patriot, wholly without regard to party ties or party affiliations of the past?

We wish that it were in the power of some man to awaken this country to the tremendous issues which the nation faces.

Talking a few weeks ago with one of the most broadly informed ministers of the country, who has been studying the turmoil and unrest which prevails throughout America and in Canada, one who for the purpose of getting at the inside had visited a large part of Canada and the United States, this man of vision, not by any means an alarmist, said that, humanly speaking, he could see nothing whatever ahead of this country except a fearful revolution, and that unless it was saved by Divine Power he could see only chaos ahead of us.

We are not pessimists. We have faith in America: faith in its people. But we know that human nature is today the same that it has been through the ages. We know what has happened in Russia and what happened in the days of the French Revolution, and we know that unless the people of this country are thoroughly awakened to the dangers which confront us, it is entirely possible for a small minority to get control of the whole situation and dominate this country, as small minorities dominated France during the Revolution, and as a small minority dominates Russia in a revolution which surpasses in ferocity even the awful record of France.

America can be saved, but America must put forth the utmost effort to awaken its own people and to make them consecrate themselves to the task before us, just as freely as they did during the war with Germany, when party lines were sunk and people thought first of America and not of parties. That must be the supreme issue before this country today.

## POLAND REFUSES TO BE SACRIFICED TO DIPLOMACY.

**W**E talk of the Red peril, but Poland has met it face to face. She knows what it is. She knows, too, how effective are the soft words of Allies. With her capital about to be stricken and razed, all that these Allies did was to say that the military situation justified the Red madmen in their claims. No Allied armor was fastened about Warsaw. Instead, the League of Nations, obligated and sworn to protect against all comers the territorial integrity of Poland, repudiated its contract, and more—it refused to permit munitions for Poland to be unloaded at its port of Danzig. Everything was set for the humiliation of Poland. Formerly she

had been partitioned and now she was to be sacrificed. The Allies that were not on her side were against her. They had nothing for her but songs of admonition. France alone had the will to help.

No wonder now, after the miracle before Warsaw, that the Polish people decline to gamble their future on League idealisms. They have no faith in the protective value of the imaginary boundary lines which the Peace Conference drew. They cannot, with any self-respect or strong sense of security, agree to stop their armies at an arbitrary mark. A man is not content because he has driven a snake out of his yard. Re-entry may be made where there was an exit.

Repudiating any charges of imperialistic intent, but affirming her conviction that since she must depend on her own military strength for defense she must station her armies where military necessity dictates, Poland, therefore, declines to accept the academic strategy which the American Government proposed. She will not invade Russia, but she will station her armies so that Russia cannot invade her. That is a policy France has steadfastly pursued in taking preventive measures against another assault by the Huns. It is a policy any nation not destitute of courage and self-reliance would take.

The world has relied on Poland to hold back the Red avalanche. It ill-behooves the rest of us to deny her the right to build her new barricades so that, in case of a second assault, she can at less cost in blood and treasure repeat her epochal victory.

## THE OLD INDIAN WAY MORE HUMANE.

**A** LETTER from a New Yorker to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, discussing the influence of the deflation policy of the banks of the country, says:

"Did you ever bring out the mathematical fact that this supposed deflation is actually in a way inflation? As the banks hold up funds, business decreases in greater proportion. Inflation is ratio of money and credit available to business done. If business decreases fast, the ratio of business to money and credit available actually makes a greater inflation proportionately than when the greater amount of money and credit available permit much greater production and business and need for funds or credit."

When the bankers of the country, through the leadership of the Federal Reserve Board, have broken business to a point where the only thing which has shown increased production will be the number of failures caused by their action, and the sorrow and suffering throughout the country thus produced, then suddenly there will be a shifting of the scene and the financial interests and the Federal Reserve Board will say that things have reached bottom, that the weak financial folks have been killed off and properly buried, and that now we are in a position to go forward.

The old Indian method of hitting on the head with a good stout club any weak member of the tribe who could not keep up in the march was very humane and Christian-like as compared with the methods adopted by many financial interests, who when they have carried out their plans say that the stock market, for instance, is in a better position, as the weak ones have been eliminated. In the meantime, however, somebody has absorbed the stocks that the poor people who held them were unable to carry, and somebody has bought up vast quantities of cotton and of other things forced down below the cost of production. When this has been done we shall see a sudden shifting of the scene, and from the Federal Reserve Board and the banking interests of New York and other centers will go forth the statement that all is well, and that now we are to have a great period of prosperity. But we think the old Indian way of hitting the weak ones on the head with a big, stout club, and leaving them by the roadside, was very much more humane than the methods which the Federal Reserve Board is adopting.

## FOREIGN TRADE SHOWS HEAVY INCREASE OF IMPORTATIONS — REVIVING TRADE WITH GERMANY.

**T**HE foreign trade of the United States for the seven months ended July shows a very rapid revival of our commerce with Germany. During July we exported to that country \$28,025,621, or nearly fourteen times the exports of the corresponding month of 1919, and we imported from Germany during the same month \$10,436,022, as compared with \$291,166 in July, 1919.

The growth in this direct trade with Germany is rapidly expanding, and every month will probably show an increase over the preceding month. For the first seven months of the calendar year we exported to Germany \$146,259,268, compared with \$11,245,624 for the corresponding period of last year, and our imports amounted to \$45,566,613, nearly one-fourth of which was represented in the trade of July.

These are the direct exports and imports, and do not include a large amount of stuff which reaches Germany from the United States through other countries, or imports of German-made stuff reaching us as though it were the product of other countries. All of the information now available indicates that the activity in imports from and exports to Germany as shown by the heavy figures, for July will continue to increase rapidly.

For July our total imports reached the enormous figure of \$537,170,351, or at the rate of over \$6,000,000,000 a year. This was a gain of \$193,000,000 over July, 1919. Our exports gained to the extent of \$82,000,000, or considerably less than one-half of the gain in imports.

The total gain in exports for the seven months was \$273,000,000, but the total gain in imports during the same time was \$1,530,000,000, or seven times as great an increase as the gain in exports. For the seven months under review our total imports were valued at \$3,481,000,000 as compared with \$1,954,000,000 for the same months of 1919.

One of the significant facts in this connection is that our imports from Asia increased \$348,000,000, and from Africa \$70,000,000, while our exports to Asia gained only \$124,000,000, and our exports to Africa \$39,000,000. For the seven months ended July 21, 1919, our exports exceeded our imports by \$2,670,000,000, whereas for the first seven months of 1920 our exports exceeded our imports by only \$1,400,000,000.

We are thus becoming tremendous importers of the products of all the world, and unless America protects itself against an influx of agricultural and manufactured products with which the world is preparing to flood us, our own agricultural and industrial interests will be swamped with the products raised or manufactured at rates of wages which range from the three or four cents a day of the Orient to the higher but still wholly inadequately paid labor of much of the rest of the world. American labor faces a complete collapse in its wages unless this nation safeguards the pay of its people against the awakened productive power of all the world which is preparing to flood our land with its output to our ultimate impoverishment unless we safeguard ourselves.

## HOUSE SHORTAGE AND ONE REASON THEREFOR.

**C**OMMENTING on the great shortage of houses throughout the country, the American Lumberman says:

"The majority of the population of this country has tasted the bitter fruit of the housing famine in some of its most obvious aspects, such as soaring rents, congested living quarters, hampering of industry because of lack of dwellings for workmen, etc. There are, however, other evils not so apparent.

"Reports from all parts of the country are to the effect that this fall will see the greatest registration of new students that our colleges and universities have ever experienced, and the question of

how properly to care for these multitudes of young people is a very pressing one. Dormitories are already, as a rule, crowded to capacity, and the same is true of the rooming-houses and apartments that usually accommodate this annual inflow. Additional dormitories are badly needed at many colleges, and the erection of many new houses and apartment buildings in the college communities is an even greater essential. It is said that at one Eastern college not only have all available quarters already been reserved, but the authorities have been under the necessity of turning away more than 2000 applicants because it was not possible to find rooms for them. No such situation has ever before confronted the colleges and universities of America.

"It is a sad state of affairs indeed when lack of housing stands in the way of ambitious young men and women desiring to secure an education and either bars them from the goal or renders its attainment doubly difficult. To accomplish good work at college an environment favorable for study is essential, and this cannot be had in overcrowded dormitories or cramped rooms in homes. This situation should act as an added spur to hasten the nationwide building program that cannot be much longer deferred without the most serious detriment to every department of national life."

These statements are entirely correct. There is a lamentable shortage of dwellings and apartment-houses, as well as dormitories for colleges. But how can the situation be remedied so long as the Federal Reserve Board definitely discourages all credit facilities for enlarged building operations? Six or seven months ago, when the Federal Reserve Board decided that the country had too much business, and that it would undertake a campaign to break down the business so that there would not be more business than the Board could easily provide credit facilities for, it inaugurated a campaign which has already cost this country billions of dollars in depreciation of properties and commodities. But even that is not the most dangerous feature, for the lack of dwellings and inadequate housing facilities generally creates a Bolshevistic spirit which endangers the welfare of the country.

## ADVANTAGES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

There's no truer friend than debt,  
Wisely made and fairly met.  
Debt which marks a distant goal  
Is a builder of the soul:  
Debt which means some worthy end  
Is a staunch and loyal friend.

—Edgar A. Guest in Boston Herald.

The deep truth contained in the foregoing bit of verse that debt "wisely made and fairly met" is a blessing instead of a curse, should be pondered by individuals and associations of individuals who hesitate to assume the responsibilities of debt when they ought to be assumed for some worthy purpose. To keep out of debt is wise in a general way, but there are times when debt should be gladly shouldered and cheerfully met, until at last it is possible to liquidate it, after having meanwhile been in enjoyment of the living advantages which it has brought.

If a man's living, present and future, is assured, it is seldom that he will exert himself as he should in the affairs of life, and the same holds good concerning associations of men, either in business or in industry, or in the conduct of either local or general government. The State, the county, the city, town or village which bears no debt is usually lacking in public spirit and in the advantages of existence which may be had in the way of good schools, good roads and streets, good water supply, police, fire department and other public advantages which progressive communities eagerly seek and tax themselves to obtain and maintain.

But the credit which permits the creation of either private or public debt is a delicate plant and must be cherished and nourished. Especially must it not be abused, either by indifference or laxity in meeting obligations, or by the creation of a debt too large to be conveniently carried. No one should hesitate to assume a debt that is worthy and not too great. Those who never assume indebtedness do not get very far in the race of life.

## REMARKABLE DISCREPANCY BETWEEN PRICES MADE BY STEEL CORPORATION AND INDEPENDENTS.

UNLESS reminded, those not directly concerned are likely to lose sight of the remarkable condition that has obtained in the steel market for a year or thereabouts of the prices of the independent steel producers being much above those of the United States Steel Corporation. Before the event, no one would have believed that such a condition could arise, or at least that it could continue for any length of time; yet, while the disparity reached approximately a maximum last February or March, it has not been sensibly decreased since then, nor is there any definite trend at the present time toward an equalization. In each product the divergence is different, and there are also differences depending on time of delivery, but, striking a general average, having regard to the differences in tonnages involved, the difference averages more than 1 cent a pound, or \$20 per net ton. This means that, roughly speaking, the independent prices are about 30 per cent above the Steel Corporation prices.

In structural shapes, where there is the smallest disparity, the Steel Corporation's price is 2.45 cents, while the lowest independent price is 3.10 cents, showing a difference of \$13 a net ton. In tinplate the Steel Corporation's price is \$7 per base box, while lately the independents have been selling for fourth quarter at \$9, making a difference of about \$40 a ton. In nails the Steel Corporation price is \$3.25 a keg, while the last of the independents has lately advanced to \$4.25, making \$20 a ton difference, and some independents are quoting \$4.50. In galvanized sheets the Steel Corporation price is 5.70 cents (for 28 gauge), while the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., one of the most conservative of the independents, has advanced its price in the past fortnight from 8 cents to 8.50 cents, and some independents have sold small lots at 10 cents, these prices representing differences of \$56 and \$83 per net ton, respectively.

The Steel Corporation's prices are those of the Industrial Board schedule, effective March 21, 1919. From the war-control prices there had been reductions in December, 1918, averaging about \$4 a ton, while the Industrial Board reductions averaged about \$7 a ton. The Industrial Board operation was undertaken originally with the idea of "deflating" all prices, so that buyers would have confidence and large investment projects would be undertaken. The idea was that all prices should be reduced by appropriate amounts. There would not be the proper stimulus to building if cement and lumber were reduced and not steel and bricks, or if steel and lumber were reduced and not cement and bricks.

The Industrial Board did not get farther than to secure reductions in steel, and reductions smaller than had been expected or than buyers desired. Other industries refused to co-operate, while the Attorney-General rendered an opinion that the whole operation was illegal. The "stabilized prices" had been intended to run to the end of the year, and the independents were right in contending that the arrangement was not binding on the steel industry for the reason that there had not been the expected co-operation by other industries.

What the independents first did was to cut prices in April and May following the Industrial Board adjustment, while the Steel Corporation did not cut. Soon afterwards the independents began advancing prices. They had expected the Steel Corporation to make advances, but when the corporation did not, they adopted the theory that the corporation did not wish to take the lead, but would follow if the independents should establish a higher market. This the corporation did not do. When the steel strike came, September 22, the independents showed greater tendency to advance, but still the corporation held to its prices. Then the hopes of independ-

ents revived, on the ground that at most the Industrial Board arrangement had only been intended to run through 1919, hence the corporation could have no basis for not advancing prices in 1920. On December 30, however, Judge Gary made a public statement in which he quietly but plainly reaffirmed the corporation policy. Early in the new year independent prices advanced still farther, the advances being prompted largely by the excited and almost reckless buying of the automobile industry. Operating at capacity, the automobile industry could not give employment to more than 7 per cent of the steel productive capacity at the outside, yet it was the greatest influence in advancing the market.

When, about a year ago, independent steel prices were well above the Steel Corporation level, it was frequently remarked "The Steel Corporation prices don't count; you can't get deliveries." Since then the corporation has delivered to domestic consumers, at not above Industrial Board prices, fully 10,000,000 tons of steel products. In nails, in which the difference between Steel Corporation and independent prices is \$1 a keg, or 31 per cent, the Steel Corporation is shown by the last official report of the American Iron and Steel Institute to produce 53 per cent of the total output.

On the basis of full operation of the steel industry, a difference of \$20 a ton in prices represents nearly 1,000,000,000 a year, so that this is no small matter. The matter does not concern export prices, however. Assuming that the industry operates on domestic orders at the rate of 70 per cent of its capacity, and that the corporation produces 44 per cent of the steel and the independents 56 per cent, which is approximately what the latest records show, the corporation is selling about 14,000,000 net tons of steel a year to domestic consumers at over \$20 a ton less than is charged by independents, representing, say, \$300,000,000 a year less than would be collected from the public if the corporation received the average independent prices.

Since the freight-rate advance the independents have had fresh expectations that the Steel Corporation will advance its prices. It is understood that the increase in freight rates amounts to fully \$50,000,000 a year to the Steel Corporation on raw materials assembled at its plants and in shipments made between one plant and another. The advance in freight rates on shipments made to customers does not fall on the corporation, as sales are made on the basis of f. o. b. Pittsburgh. The corporation, indeed, profits a little from this fact, in that delivered prices automatically go up and the saving is increased on such shipments as the corporation makes to delivered points from mills that are nearer than Pittsburgh to the point. This gain may amount to a fourth, or perhaps a trifle more, of the \$50,000,000 by which the corporation is "out" in consequence of the freight advances of August 26. It should be noted that on the highly profitable ore haul on the Minnesota ore roads, of which the corporation owns two of the three, there was no rate advance.

The \$50,000,000 a year represents a shade more than the rate at which the corporation accumulated surplus during the first half of this year after meeting its various charges and paying common stock dividends at the rate of only 6 per cent a year. The independents argue that the corporation cannot thus allow its surplus to be wiped out, but the corporation shows no signs of advancing its prices. An average advance of \$3.50 a ton, only a small fraction of the difference between corporation and independent prices, would, theoretically, make up the difference, but a difficulty is that the corporation is already paying the advanced freight rates, while it is sold up for about nine months ahead, chiefly at prices that cannot now be altered. Broadly speaking, the corporation might advance \$7 a ton and get its money back in 18 months, but 18 months is an unusually long period to look ahead in the steel business.



# Widespread Resentment Against Policy of Federal Reserve Board in Deflating Industry

## Broadcasting Senator Owen's Article Against the Pernicious Activity of the Federal Reserve Board.

The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company.  
Chicago, Ill., September 2.

### Editor Manufacturers Record:

Enclosed is photographic reproduction which we have taken the liberty to extract from your issue of August 19. We judge that you will have no objection to our action in the premises by reason of our giving you due credit for the most excellent missionary work.

A copy of this article, with the accompanying form letter, will be mailed to several thousand manufacturers and merchants throughout the entire country. We hope this will be the means of putting your good work in a wider circulation. Every manufacturer and merchant should feel that he is under considerable obligation to you by reason of your vigorous action in putting Senator Owen's reasoning before the public.

Will you please put us on your subscription list and send your bill to this office? BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER COMPANY.

The letter to their customers is as follows:

### "To Our Dealers:

"The enclosed reproduction from the MANUFACTURERS RECORD of August 19, covering a letter from Senator Owen of Oklahoma, will interest every manufacturer and merchant of this country. Read it and ask us for a few extra copies to pass around to your local merchants.

"The industrial and commercial interests of the whole country have unquestionably been needlessly put into jeopardy by the unwise policy governing the control of Federal finance.

"The apology is made that if radical action had not been taken to check the expansion of the industrials in the United States a condition similar to that prevailing in Japan at the present time might have resulted.

"The justification is illogical and thoughtless. Japan has no home market created by nearly 100,000,000 prosperous working people made suddenly affluent by high wages such as those prevailing in this country during the past four years. The Japanese manufacturer must and always has depended entirely upon foreign trade for his market. We do not. This being true, why compare Japan with our country?

"The Tulsa Chamber of Commerce has authorized us to use Senator Owen's letter, and we hope that you will do likewise, giving it broadcast publicity."

## The Loss of the Country Will Be Billions if Federal Reserve Board Continues Its Policy.

We are in receipt of a letter from an important cotton mill concern in the South, enclosing a copy of a letter written by that company to the secretary of a national business association, stating in very strong language the tremendous injury that is being done to the business interests of this country by the deflation campaign of the Federal Reserve Board.

This gentleman, like some bankers of the country who are wise enough to be opposed to the methods of the Board, is, for personal reasons, afraid to permit his name to be published, because so great is the power of the Board over the banks that business men themselves are, in many cases, afraid to criticize the banks or the Board.

The letter to which we have referred is as follows:

"Please note the enclosed front cover of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD.

"You are doubtless fully aware of present conditions of the cotton and woolen industries and all wearing apparel, and it is quite evident that if conditions continue as they are the losses to the entire industry of the country, as well as to labor, will be appalling and doubtless run into the billions. The consequences of these conditions are so far-reaching and dangerous that I am

taking the liberty to suggest to you that your association take the initiative and call a conference, at an early date, of the presidents or executive committees of the National Association Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, the American Woolen Manufacturers' Association and other kindred organizations, as well as the associations of credit men, wholesalers and American Chamber of Commerce, or as many of these representative associations as possible that you might think advisable to confer in regard to this matter, and see if means cannot be devised to avert the catastrophe referred to. I believe you appreciate the fact that principally all of the leading men of the country who are interested in American industry and conditions are agreed that the present conditions are caused by two things—the propaganda and anti-profiteering campaign of the Department of Justice, on the one hand, and the restrictions of credits and raising of discount rate of the Federal Reserve Bank. These two causes, working in conjunction, certainly have brought about the present conditions.

"The Federal Reserve Bank was organized to avert just such a condition as prevails at present, whereas it is being used to bring about the very conditions that it was intended to avert.

"Unless the Federal Reserve Bank governors can be persuaded to reverse their program so as to let the law of supply and demand govern these matters, there is no estimate of the damage that will be done, and, as you well know, has already been done.

"It seems to me that the inevitable result of the Federal Reserve Banks' present attitude will be bankruptcy to many and tremendous losses to industry and labor for a while, and then, after this has gone far enough to curtail production, as it has already done to a certain extent, there will be a shortage of merchandise, and the law of supply and demand will assert itself and bring about another unreasonable rise in prices which will hurt the consuming public and will not help industry, because industry will have suffered so much that it will take a tremendous advance in price at that late date to even offset part of the losses of those few industries who will be able to survive the long depression.

"In other words, deflation was not due to set in yet, and the Federal Reserve Bank, through their action, having prematurely and artificially brought on this deflation, the present condition must necessarily be an artificial one, and later, the natural law of supply and demand is bound to assert itself and establish a higher level of prices based on supply and demand, but not until after irreparable damage has been done to the industry of the country if the policy of the Reserve Bank is not soon changed.

"I prefer, of course, that you do not mention my name, but only consider this matter, and, if you think advisable, have your directors call the meeting suggested, and the meeting, of course, would not necessarily have to follow any fixed policy, but would adopt its own policy in accordance with various views of the members of the various organizations."

## Is Forcible Deflation Defensible on Economic Grounds?

Hambleton & Co., bankers, Baltimore, Md., in their weekly financial letter say:

"To raise the rates of interest and to demand general deflation is not a remedy that should be applied. It is a gross wrong to apply such treatment to legitimate business when the world is in such urgent need of increased production. The effect of the policy is shown in breaking down the prices of the market value of all sorts of securities, especially industrial securities, and not even excepting Government bonds. \* \* \*

"Moreover, to discredit the Government by using a Government instrumentality such as the Federal Reserve Board is to do a great wrong to patriotic citizens who extended these credits. I think, therefore, that the policy of deflation is based on a false conception and is already having an effect so harmful that any citizen of

average intelligence can clearly perceive."—Senator Owen in the current number of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD.

The foregoing is an excerpt from the criticism leveled by one of the framers of the Federal Reserve Act at the action of the board, which, functioning thereunder, has set the brakes against the continuance of normal credit conditions and precipitated a most unhappy situation—a criticism which the governor of the Federal Reserve Board has yet to answer.

Even conceding that Senator Owen does not rank with those who may justly be styled the leading financial economists of the country, nevertheless the force and logic of his statement cannot well be challenged. **The remedy being applied by the Federal Reserve Board may prove a success, but the patient (domestic prosperity) may very well die.**

The current credit stringency has precipitated a situation in which municipalities and corporations, as well as the States, find great difficulty in selling their securities advantageously; industrials have to make attractive propositions, at a high rate of interest, to command any support, and the general run of business is experiencing a material slackening because of the effort being made to "melt" credits said to be so extensively "frozen" in many lines.

The broad, sweeping action of the Reserve Board in applying a country-wide squeezing process to credit was a mistake. What should have been done was to have committed to the individual banks the application of the remedy, leaving it to their judgment and discretion, with the board keeping a supervising hand on the whole situation through its control of the loaning function of the central institutions. A suggestion, even a hint, from the board would have gone a long way towards eliminating abuse of the credit of the country and have diverted into proper channels money urgently needed for legitimate business. As it is, no one seems to know exactly where he stands, and no bank or group of banks can tell when the present stringency will end, nor the extent to which depression will have been wrought by such untimely action.

Defenders of the board's policy call pointed attention to the fact that for every available dollar in this country there are three demands for its use in the United States and five abroad. In the teeth of this keen competition, the reconstruction of European trade with America is going to be a matter not only of difficulty, but one that will require a good deal of time, and the opinion is ventured that not until Europe is in the position not only to send us annually as much as she takes from us, but to throw the balance of production the other way, will there be permanent material betterment.

The Reserve Board would do well to study Senator Owen's analysis of the situation and the criticism which he levels at their action in trying to coerce general deflation by artificial and unwise action.

### Bankers Who Are Indifferent to Welfare of Cotton Growers.

Palmer-Murphey Company, Fertilizer Materials.

Atlanta, Ga., September 1.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

We are very much interested in the articles which you have been publishing about the cotton situation.

In Tuesday's issue of the Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin we note that they put the condition at 72.6. The Government report today of 67.5, indicating a crop of 12,783,000 bales, seems to show that the returns from the more than 1800 special correspondents of the paper referred to above, as the basis of their estimate, were either added up wrong or the correspondents were all optimists. In the light of all fairness, it does seem that to pick 1800 special correspondents from all over the cotton States and have them miss the mark over 5 per cent is certainly shooting at random. Of course, it is easy enough for them to say that they are right and the Government is wrong. If they do, we think that paper will probably carry this as an editorial, because we notice just a little while ago in one of their articles that a member of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange made a statement that there would be more than 6,000,000 bales of cotton carried over, and because a South Carolina Senator took exceptions to such a statement, and had the statistical division of the Department of Agriculture to

furnish actual figures, which showed somewhere in the neighborhood of 3,000,000 bales, the Government was criticised severely.

It all goes to show that your articles are absolutely on the right line, and that there is every reason to believe that the bear element will find that in a condition report of 67.5 more cotton will be made than China could possibly use in the next 50 years.

The holding movement in the South is now at fever heat, but some of the bankers, and we only wish that we could say that they are in the minority, will do as much to hinder the South's getting a good price for this crop as the combination of Eastern mill interests. Most of these bankers have had on deposit for an average of more than eight months millions of dollars of farmers' money, for which the farmer has not received any interest, having placed it there for safekeeping because he did not know what else to do with it. We believe that probably the Eastern banker would have done better by him, because he would have allowed him interest on his average daily deposit.

Anyone who reads our Southern papers will see that when the men who are striving to uphold the price of cotton approach the bankers they are not accorded the enthusiasm which they expect.

We are enclosing herewith a newspaper clipping which was sent to us by a friend of ours, which shows the spirit. One would imagine by seeing the headline that everything is chicken, but when you read on and see what is said about "why should the farmer be especially exempt from these conditions," the handwriting is on the wall. Nobody expects that the farmer will want to hold his cotton for 12 months, but why should bankers discourage if they cannot encourage?

If you have the space, and your views are in accord with ours, we would like to see you wallop some of these close-fisted bankers in the South, for as we see it, it is the enemy within and not the enemy without who can do the most damage.

PALMER-MURPHEY COMPANY.

A. T. MURPHEY, Secretary.

[The clipping enclosed was an interview with a Savannah banker, Mr. M. B. Lane, and an Atlanta banker and W. W. Banks. We had already put into type our views of the statements made by these gentlemen.—Editor MANUFACTURERS RECORD.]

### "An Unprecedented Abuse of Financial Power."

[The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.]

Under the above caption the MANUFACTURERS RECORD in its August 26 issue prints a front-page editorial in which it scores the Federal Reserve Bank officers for their attitude in regard to credits. The MANUFACTURERS RECORD quotes Senator Owen of Oklahoma to whose untiring efforts the Federal Reserve System owes its existence, as saying that the power of the system is being used in "deflating credits and breaking down confidence," etc.

The Chronicle takes the position that if the Federal Reserve Bank officials are going to use their power to force the farmers of the South to sell their cotton at sacrifice prices, then we should get the present officials removed or raise such a howl as to cause them to change their attitude. However, we have it from Mr. M. B. Wellborn, governor of the Atlanta bank, that there will be money to lend on cotton. We also have it from Mr. Mills B. Lane, president of the Citizen's and Southern Bank, that the banks will lend money to farmers for from 60 to 90 days with which to hold their cotton.

The Chronicle's contention is that money should be loaned to farmers to hold their cotton as long as is necessary for them to get a price which will be in keeping with the cost of making it and also of giving a fair profit to them. It is conceivable that the price of cotton will be low at Christmas time, and if such is true there should be abundant credit for the farmers to hold it until spring. We hope that the Federal Reserve Bank will respond to the need of the South in this emergency.

We do not believe that the Federal Reserve officials are wrong when they try to bring prices down where the purposes are entirely speculative. Calling loans on people who have borrowed money to buy the necessities of life and to then hold them, in a purely speculative manner, until prices go up so that they may get their profit, cannot be complained of. However, the producer of an article who is not holding it except to get a fair return on his investment of capital and labor is an entirely different proposition.

The MANUFACTURERS RECORD, which is a most powerful paper in its advocacy of the interests of the South, has the following to say:

"The Federal Reserve Act was framed by the best opinion of America for the purpose of giving stability to the credit system of America, and giving a reasonable and stable rate of interest. The power of the credit system in the hands of the Reserve Banks is enormous, and is now being employed, not for the purpose of stabilizing credit, but for the astounding purpose of deflating credits, breaking down confidence, and it is bringing on an industrial depression that may be extremely harmful unless promptly checked.

"The bank cannot be relied upon to take the initiative, because they are under the dominance of the Reserve Bank and the Reserve Board, and they would put themselves in jeopardy if they should dare to assail the policy of the Reserve Board.

"The foregoing statement made in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD last week by Senator Robert L. Owen, to whose untiring work the Federal Reserve Bank system largely owes its existence, is of the deepest concern to every man in America. Here is the direct, positive charge of Senator Owen, himself long a banker, that the banks of the country do not oppose the Federal Reserve Board because they would jeopardize their existence if they did.

"Think of the thousands of banks which live in such fear of the autocratic power of this Board that they cannot, without risking suicide, voice their protest against any policy adopted by the Board, and we then begin to comprehend the terrific danger to the financial and business interests of this country. Indeed, such power might, in the hands of unscrupulous men, be a greater menace even than all the Bolshevistic activities in evidence everywhere.

"A power so vast should not be given to any men, even if they were supermen, with Divine wisdom and angelic character, for they might be succeeded by men less divine, less angelic. The very creation of such a power should never be permitted in a free country.

"Senator Owen has done a great public service by stating so strongly, backed on his official position and knowledge, that which the MANUFACTURERS RECORD has long warned the country against. Now, will he go further and work for the changes needed in the Federal Reserve Act to safeguard the country as vigorously as he worked to create that financial system? The germ of good banking is in the system, but there are many evil germs which need to be eradicated for the country's safety."

### **A Striking Statement from a Birmingham Business Man Who Realizes the Great Possibilities for Good in the Federal Reserve Board, But Who Cries Out Against Its Policy of Strangulation of Industry.**

Birmingham Clay Products Co., John W. Sibley, Gen. Sales Mgr.  
Birmingham, Ala., September 3.

*Editor Manufacturers Record:*

I beg to enclose you a letter received from Jos. A. McCord, Federal Reserve agent, Atlanta, Ga., and a copy of a letter I have written him.

I wish to again thank you for the splendid fight you have been making in behalf of the industrial life of the South, and, in fact, the whole nation.

JOHN W. SIBLEY.

Mr. McCord's letter to the Birmingham Clay Products Co. asks for a statement of conditions in the immediate section, with special reference to conditions in their particular industry, and says:

"My monthly business review, which is sent to you regularly each month, indicates the subjects which I wish to cover, and I will be glad to have you advise me of any other information of interest to the business public and banks which should be included in my report."

The reply of Mr. Sibley is as follows:

(Copy.)

Birmingham Clay Products Co., John W. Sibley, Gen. Sales Mgr.  
Birmingham, Ala., September 3.

Hon. Jos. A. McCord,  
Federal Reserve Agent,  
Atlanta, Ga.:

Dear Sir—Replying to your favor of August 31, beg to say that business conditions in this section are in a most chaotic state.

This year has been one of greatest opportunity to business in

general, and our own line in particular, but the most unsatisfactory and harassing in manufacturing operations that I have known in the 32 years of my business experience. This is a most anomalous situation, and it strikes me as most reprehensible that the governmental agencies that could prevent or ameliorate conditions have actually worked overtime to clog the wheels of industry and block the march of progress toward the commercial supremacy that the World War placed within our reach.

There has been too much centralization of power and authority at Washington in the handling of the railroad situation, resulting in the issuance of orders regarding cars on a basis of theory instead of allowing the terminal committees at various industrial centers to distribute available cars on a fair pro rata basis, and in accordance with the facts which they could readily obtain, but would never penetrate the barbed-wire entanglements of red tape at Washington. As an instance, a peremptory order was recently issued to the railroads in the Birmingham district to send several thousand box cars to the West for the movement of grain. No inspection was made of said cars until they reached the St. Louis and Kansas City gateways, where it was found 33 per cent or more were unfit for shipment of grain. Had this matter been handled by the local terminal committee inspection would have been made here and this 33 per cent of cars could have been utilized in moving the large tonnage of iron, lumber, brick and other commodities. The pity is we will never get these cars back again. An equally absurd and unjust action was the (in)famous order restricting the use of open-top cars to shipment of coal; that well-nigh paralyzed the industrial life of the entire South.

I have been a staunch advocate of the Federal Reserve system, and have taken great pride in the achievements of the able and distinguished Southern financiers in its highest councils, and while I would not presume to appear in the role of a critic on financial policies, I am compelled to suffer from their results along with other manufacturers.

Almost immediately after the armistice was signed the Government, through its Department of Labor, inaugurated a propaganda to incite the whole nation to a program of extensive building activity. The country was plastered with placards such as "Build Now," "Own Your Own Home," "Be Patriotic and Build That House Now," "Quick Construction Breeds Prosperity," etc. It took some months for the seed to germinate, but it finally did, and for almost a year we have witnessed the most unprecedented era of construction activity in our history. But even that has not sufficed to relieve the housing shortage, which is threatening the peace and prosperity of the people. Many are homeless, and in the centers of great population overcrowding is impairing the health of the community and breeding seeds of Bolshevism and crime.

Notwithstanding this crying need for houses, like a clap of thunder out of a clear sky came the order for deflation of credits from the Federal Reserve Board, which is well-nigh producing a panic in the business world. While in many avenues of speculation and wildcat financing this order was no doubt most timely, yet, in its drastic results in the building world, it may well be classed in the same category as the orders regarding the railroads herein referred to. And unless it is speedily amended so as to permit legitimate construction loans, it will not only stifle all industry, but hasten the upheaval of a commercial revolution and ferment a spirit of anarchy in our body politic.

Three months ago the building industry was running at high speed to relieve the strain. Today it is in a comatose condition from an overdose of financial chloroform at the hands of an institution that ought to be and can be made the greatest public benefactor. A nation whose people are without homes soon becomes a hotbed of social and political unrest, and the hidden canker will sooner or later eat its way to the vitals. I have written thus frankly because I believe you desire to ascertain the true conditions, and in the fond hope that when the board realizes the full purport of their action it will courageously and promptly revoke the harmful features of same.

With sentiments of highest esteem,

Yours sincerely,

JOHN W. SIBLEY,

General Sales Manager.

(And Former President Birmingham Chamber of Commerce.)



## Theodore Price, Editor Commerce and Finance, on the Federal Reserve Board's Deflation Work.

[Last winter Mr. John Skelton Williams, Comptroller of the Currency and a member of the Federal Reserve Board, in a letter to the Editor of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, referring to Mr. Price, said: "A man of unusual mental power and tremendous dynamic energy, and I regard him as one of our foremost and most valued citizens, thinkers and journalists." We wonder if Mr. Williams still holds the same view now that Mr. Price is such a vigorous critic of the Reserve Board?—Editor MANUFACTURERS RECORD.]

But life is just one thing after another, and with these two troubles out of the way the South and Southwest are now worried by the decline in cotton and alarmed lest it may impair the debt-paying ability and purchasing power of a large section of the country. When we recall how loudly everyone was preaching economy and the need of lower commodity prices six months ago, it seems a little illogical that we should be disconcerted now when the very thing for which we were praying has arrived.

It is, however, to be admitted that the drop in cotton has been rather precipitate, and it is well to remember that while men can adjust themselves to almost any change, if it is gradual, a sudden wrench is certain to cause harm and distress, even though it be designed to effect a desirable readjustment. The present depression in the textile trade and cotton and wool is largely due to a forgetfulness of this truism and to the attempt that is being made under the leadership of the Federal Reserve Board to undo the inflation of five years in a few months. It requires 12 months or longer to convert the cotton and wool grown in one season into goods and distribute them. A large amount of capital is absorbed in the process. Most of it must be borrowed, and the recent decline in the price of textiles and the raw materials of which they are made is largely due to the unwillingness of manufacturers to buy because credit has been difficult to obtain. This scarcity of credit has, in turn, been caused by the unwillingness of the Federal Reserve Board to reduce the percentage of reserve which the Federal Reserve Banks are required to carry. The Board has the power to make such a reduction, but it has not done so, and, as a result, America is finding it difficult to finance her domestic commerce, while England, by boldly disregarding reserve traditions that are archaic, is capturing the world's trade through the freer use of her credit.

The facts are that since 1900 our domestic trade, measured in dollars, has increased from about 12 billions annually to 70 billions, or nearly 50 per cent, and our foreign trade from 2¼ billions to nearly 10½ billions, or about 360 per cent in the same period. The world's gold supply has been increased by only 77 per cent, and the total stock of monetary of gold of only 63 per cent; thus it is evident that if we are to maintain nineteenth-century gold reserves we must reduce our trade to nineteenth-century dimensions. This would be ruinous, for it would involve a reduction in wages and the price of farm products that would further impoverish the poor and enrich the wealthy by enormously increasing the value of money. It is, therefore, to be hoped that those who are responsible for the financial policy of the country will soon realize that it is impossible to put new wine in old bottles, and it is highly desirable that they should be made aware of public opinion on this all-important subject.

### The Turn in the Tide.

[The Charlotte (N. C.) Observer.]

The Federal Reserve Board has not yet promulgated public orders for relaxation in the rules laid down for the loan of money, but there is a well-defined belief in Washington that some movement in that direction is imminent. A reduction in discount rates may be the opening wedge, for the fact seems to have been borne in upon the board that the time for modification of the deflation process is at hand. It is the expectation that with the coming of October the member banks of the Federal Reserve System will find the situation relaxed under orders from Washington. In other words, there is an expectation that money matters will be loosened up by October. It is even claimed in some circles at Washington that "readjustment" has already been effected, and that even now the public may be realizing a slow, but sure, return to conditions which existed before the deflation program was put into force.

## The South's Cotton.

[The Charlotte (N. C.) Observer.]

The cotton situation in the South is a matter that is sharing newspaper space with politics these days. The MANUFACTURERS RECORD quotes a director in one of the large mills of New England as saying recently to a Southern friend: "We are getting a little bit anxious because it looks as if the South now had enough money to hold her cotton until we pay what it is worth." The gentleman in question, says the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, did not object to the fact. He himself felt it would be a good thing for cotton to bring a fair price. He was speaking rather for the men with whom he is associated. And then the MANUFACTURERS RECORD goes on to present the case:

The persistent effort of the Federal Reserve Board to drive down the price of all commodities, which means of all products of the farm, has been as successful as might have been anticipated. The pawnbrokers, who have had rather lean years, declare that business is picking up. Men engaged in legitimate production have been reporting that business is slacking down. The Department of Justice has been investigating the closing down of woolen mills in New England. It need not have wasted money sending its agents so far North. It had only to drop down to the Treasury to find out that "quit buying" was a slogan of an important other branch of the Government. The fight against the high cost of living becomes strenuous every year just as the crops are coming to market. The speculator is thus able to buy at a low price. By the time he gets through with the public thereafter it is another summer and time for another anti-high-price campaign.

But the South has received at least some share of her earned profit on the last few cotton crops. Had she not been robbed for 50 years, she would long ago have had ample capital. Now she has some. She has enough, unless the Federal Reserve Board begins a direct attack on the commodity, to hold the present crop until the price is fair. The New England director has visualized the fact. There is enough money in the South to prevent the usual exploitation.

Not only that, but the American Cotton Association is fully conversant with the commodity situation, and in it the producers have a ready source of information to which they can turn for instruction. They need not sell for 30 cents or for any other number of cents unless the price represents cost of production with profit added.

It has been, the statistics seem to show, the most expensive cotton crop ever produced. Every factor of cost has been higher than before. Some may, under unusually favorable circumstances, have made big yields, and so have reduced their unit cost, but the average cost has certainly been far up. A low estimate would be 30 cents the pound. It would be a world disaster if cotton sold at near that figure. It would mean that what labor there has been in the fields would be even further curtailed. It would mean the abandonment of additional acreage, not for one season, but forever. The British know this, and that is why they were advised last year to forsake the policy of driving down prices, to insist that prices be kept at attractive figures, if for not other than the selfish reason of increasing production. But such motives make no appeal to the speculators. They want to cash in quick, and all they care about is driving down prices until they have the actual cotton in their hands. Then they will be ready enough to bull the market.

It is the advice of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, and should be the advice of the country, that "if the American Cotton Association states what is a fair price for cotton, every farmer should hold until he gets that price. It is with him more than the money from one crop; it is his fight for independence; his battle for freedom. When he sells for less, he does not merely dispose of his cotton; he barters away, too, a part of his self-respect."

### No Money for Cotton.

A traveling salesman for one of the largest business houses in Baltimore, in a letter to the head of his house, writes from Charlotte, N. C.:

"Your letter of the 19th regarding the market conditions and rulings of Federal Reserve Board, has been favorably commented

upon by the jobbers and appreciate the information you give them.

"Business is good, but jobbers are not inclined to look ahead and buy in a big way. I have had a number tell me they borrow from their banks every year, but now the banks tell them, 'We cannot do a thing for you.' This is hurting business.

"Do you think there will be any arrangement made to let out money for cotton and tobacco? I was told in Sumter, S. C., cotton coming into town had to be carted home again, as the banks claimed they did not have money to loan on it. This has been the case in every town I have been in during last three weeks."

### Conditions Must Be Changed.

Ophuls, Hill & McCreery, Inc.,  
Engineers.

New York, September 1.

*Editor Manufacturers Record:*

I want to compliment you on your issue of August 26. Your article, "An Unprecedented Abuse of Financial Power," certainly is timely.

If conditions continue, with labor dominating the country, banks withdrawing credits and Liberty bonds so shamefully below par, nothing but a panic can result. I am pleased to note the stand your publication has taken.

H. P. HILL.

Vice-President and General Manager.

### Hazardous to Small Southern Banks.

Richmond, Va., August 31.

*Editor Manufacturers Record:*

I have just read your editorial on the front of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD of August 26 (about Federal Reserve Board), also your reply to the Augusta Chronicle in the Daily Bulletin of August 30.

I fully agree with you in this, and would like to inquire if you are aware that they have a theory as to the par collection of checks which is going to prove more hazardous to a great many of the Southern banks.

Do you not think it a good idea, if they want the checks in the United States collected at par, to pay the expense out of the 151 per cent profit they are making, and not force smaller banks, which are a great help to the rural communities, to pay it out of their very small earnings?

RICHMOND STRUCTURAL STEEL CO.,

C. N. WILLIAMS, JR., President.

### Automobile Industry in Southwest Under Severe Handicap Because of Federal Reserve Policy.

Kansas City, Mo., September 3—[Special.]—The attitude of the Kansas City Federal Reserve Bank toward the automobile industry in Federal Reserve District No. 10, embracing the States of Kansas, Wyoming and Colorado and major portions of Missouri, Oklahoma and New Mexico, in refusing to accept automobile paper for rediscount is working a hardship on that industry in the Southwest. Not only has the automobile industry been affected by the ban, but jewelry and music lines have been singled out also. Officials of the Kansas City Federal Reserve Bank state that the automobile has not been classed as a non-essential, less essential than some other commercial lines demanding credit at this time. One large automobile manufacturer in this district has been placed in receivership, due, it is said, to difficulties encountered in disposing of automobile paper. The restriction has been made necessary by the pressing need of member banks for funds to finance agricultural requirements during the crop-moving period, according to officials of the Kansas City bank. The ban on this class of paper is expected to be enforced for about 12 months.

Automobile dealers and manufacturers of the Southwest are indignant against the policy which they term discrimination against the automobile industry. Under the Kansas City bank ruling the 1005 national banks and 33 State banks, members of the Federal Reserve System in the Tenth District, are obliged to carry automobile, jewelry and music instrument paper on their

own resources, which are taxed to the utmost capacity by the unusual demands for harvesting and moving the enormous wheat crop of the Southwest. The inability of the railroads to transport the grain is aggravating the credit situation. The opinion of the Kansas City Federal Reserve Bank in regard to member banks carrying automobile paper is that the member bank should retain the automobile paper on its own resources and offer more essential paper to the Federal Reserve Bank for rediscount. Owing to the inability of the railroads to move the grain, much of which is 1919 crop, country banks are overloaded with frozen grain paper and have been unable to liquidate their grain credits.

Arthur Capper, United States Senator from Kansas, accompanied by F. W. Fenn of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce and a party which numbers about 30 members, is traveling through the southwestern farm zone of Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa with the express purpose of emphasizing to bankers the essential nature of the automobile industry.

There has been a tendency during the past month toward the easing of credit in this district. The graduated scale of rediscounts applied by the Kansas City Federal Reserve Bank has worked toward the distribution of the number of loans over a greater number of banks, thus relieving the strain caused by big borrowing on the part of some of the large banks in the district.

The recent increase in freight rates will do much to improve traffic conditions in the Southwest, according to Kansas City bankers, and greater movement of cars will relieve the credit strain and releases money to essential manufacturing needs.

### Liberty Bonds Heading Toward Par?

Washington, D. C., September 4—[Special.]—A prominent official of the Treasury states that while there has been a great deal of talk relative to a plan for refunding Liberty bonds, with the idea of bringing them back to parity, the information has been received that both Governor Cox and Senator Harding have been urged by their financial advisers and backers to say nothing that could be construed as a pledge to favor such legislation. It is contended that such refunding would amount to nothing more than taking money out of one of the taxpayer's pockets to put it in another.

This official also states that the turn of the tide in Liberty bonds has come. He states that absorption by strong hands has been rapid, and there is every indication that great quantities of the bonds have found their way into coffers where they will lie until maturity. It is stated that, as a result, the bonds are sure to march progressively back to parity without the aid of emergency legislation.

The Government continues to purchase bonds in the open market, although borrowing money from banks, by means of Treasury certificates, at a considerably higher rate of interest than the bonds bear.

### Will Dredge Deep-Water Channel to Point Isabel.

Point Isabel, Tex., August 31—[Special.]—According to Major L. M. Adams, Federal engineer in charge of the ports on the Gulf coast of Texas, the United States Government has approved the plan submitted by the business interests of the lower Rio Grande Valley for the dredging of a deep-water channel to Point Isabel and the construction of modern harbor and port works here. The Government has appropriated \$65,000 for dredging the outer channel through the pass and to maintain that portion of the project for a period of five years. It is stipulated that the business interests shall provide \$125,000 for dredging the harbor, the work to be done by the United States Government. An additional \$35,000 shall be provided by business interests to improve the terminals here. Sufficient money out of the revolving railroad fund of the Government to pay one-half the cost of converting the Rio Grande Railroad from narrow to standard gauge and to purchase up-to-date equipment also is to be forthcoming. This railroad runs between Brownsville and Point Isabel, 18 miles.

Point Isabel is within about 325 miles of Tampico, and thus in a most favorable position for handling petroleum and other shipments from that port. Its opening to ocean-going traffic will also afford a shipping outlet to the products of the lower Rio Grande Valley.

# Minimum Price of 40 Cents a Pound Favored by American Cotton Association

DETAILED PLANS FOR REDUCING ACREAGE OF COTTON, PLANTING LARGE ACREAGES OF FOOD AND FEEDSTUFFS, WAREHOUSING AND FINANCING COTTON CROP, SELLING DIRECT TO EUROPE AND COUNTERACTING EFFORTS TO BEAR COTTON ARE ADOPTED AT LARGELY ATTENDED CONVENTION.

[Special Correspondence Manufacturers Record.]

Montgomery, Ala., September 4.

At the largely attended and very spirited convention of the American Cotton Association, held here September 1-3, a minimum price of 40 cents a pound for middling cotton was fixed, with a sliding scale increasing one cent per pound after November 1, and \$80 a ton for cottonseed.

Also, following a conference with bankers from all over the South, a special committee was named to confer in Washington with Governor Harding and members of the Federal Reserve Board on financing the cotton-holding movement.

President J. S. Wannamaker delivered the keynote address, in which he reviewed the present distress of the cotton producers of the South and outlined plans for future action in their behalf. By restricting cotton acreage, planting an unprecedented acreage in food and feedstuffs, adopting co-operative plans for gradual marketing of the crop and organizing an export corporation to market cotton into Europe, he declared it would be possible to secure a price for the next cotton crop that would be based on the law of supply and demand, and that would be a price higher than any for which cotton has sold since the close of the World War.

Notwithstanding the recognized world need for cotton, a combination of bear gamblers, spot manipulators and enormously powerful vested interests have been able to beat the price of cotton down below the cost of production, Mr. Wannamaker declared. The South had been urged at the World Cotton Conference in New Orleans last October to largely increase the cotton acreage, and it was stated then that anything less than a 15,000,000-bale crop would be a world calamity. For this crop it was conceded that a fair price should by right be obtained. The South had not been moved to abandon its program of diversification, however, and had devoted a large acreage to food and seed crops, in accordance with a well-digested plan. Nevertheless, with a cotton crop for the present year of several million bales less than world requirements, prices are now below the cost of production and the cotton farmers of the South are threatened with enormous losses.

Of the carry-over of 4,204,000 bales on July 31, 1,250,000 bales of unspinnable cotton were included in the American stocks. It is known that there is a very large amount of low-grade cotton in the country, so it would seem that the quantity of cotton actually on the market is not so great as is generally supposed. Investigations by association experts show that the quality of cotton in the foreign countries is largely of the lower grades, and that there is a pressing demand from the countries of Central Europe for raw cotton. These countries, where not able to pay cash, would furnish safe credits. To meet this situation an export cotton corporation would be of vast advantage to the cotton producer now and of lasting benefit in creating a permanent method of profitable marketing.

To remedy present conditions and permit the laws of supply and demand to properly function, Mr. Wannamaker made these recommendations:

Necessary extensions of credit must be secured, so as to permit the economic handling of the cotton crop and its sale for a rigidly fixed minimum price.

Twenty-five per cent of the best graders be set aside from the growing crop, that amount to be removed entirely from the market until next May, June and July, to be marketed then not in excess of one-twelfth of the crop in each month.

A drastic reduction in cotton acreage and an enormous increase in the production of food and feed crops to be put into force and effect.

An export corporation to be formed for the purpose of marketing our cotton, especially the lower grades, into Central Europe.

A startling innovation was the proposition that cotton farmers

who ordinarily raise 100 bales or over shall hereafter raise no cotton whatever, but shall plant their farms in other crops and buy on the New York Cotton Exchange, whenever the prices are below the cost of production, the number of bales they would ordinarily produce. It was declared that this plan had been tried out, and wherever a producer had bought on the New York Exchange, when the price was below cost of production, the result had been highly satisfactory.

To secure the co-operation of cotton manufacturers for the purpose of destroying the combination now in control of the cotton market it was proposed that a canvass by special representatives be made of the manufacturers for the specific purpose of inducing them to purchase 25 per cent of their needs of raw cotton for December, October, May and July on the New York Exchange. Under no conditions would they accept settlement for these contracts, but would demand the actual cotton, "thus compelling the New York Exchange to fulfill the legitimate function for which it is permitted to operate, that is, to act as an indicator of the price of cotton, based upon supply and demand, instead of being used, as it now is, for the purpose of beating down the price of cotton."

To put the handling and marketing of crop upon a strictly economic business basis, removing the enormous loss, amounting to one entire cotton crop out of every ten, or, based on prices for the last cotton crop, around \$200,000,000 per annum. A co-operative marketing association in each and every county in the entire cotton-producing South was proposed. Under this plan the cotton would move from the gins to the warehouses, be graded by a licensed Government grader and handled by an expert market man. The various county co-operative market associations could be formed into a State association and the various State associations merged into the export corporation.

The special committee on co-operative marketing, composed of representatives from every cotton-producing State, with Prof. D. S. Murph of the Bureau of Markets at Washington as chairman, has completed detailed plans for co-operative marketing to be put into effect and force in every county and every parish in the entire cotton belt. The plans of this committee will absolutely revolutionize the handling and marketing of the American cotton crop and will result in an enormous saving to the cotton grower.

The recommendations made by Mr. Wannamaker were adopted as the sense of the convention.

A committee of 55 was appointed to confer on September 15 with members of the Federal Reserve Board in Washington on the question of financing the cotton crop. The committee consists of the presidents of the State bankers' associations of the 14 cotton-producing States, the chairman of the agricultural committees of such associations, the president and vice-president of the American Cotton Association, two committeemen at large and nine farmers and the president of each division of the American Cotton Association. The committee, therefore, will be largely a bankers' committee.

Judge W. F. Ramsey of the Dallas Federal Reserve Bank addressed the convention. He pointed out that prices generally are declining; that the banks cannot be expected to be over-liberal; that the price of 40 cents is impracticable, and that the farmers must practice strict economy and prepare for hard times.

Another banker, B. C. Powell of Arkansas, also declared that 40 cents was too high a price, and that a price should be fixed more compatible with the present condition of the market.

The convention itself was not so much concerned, when it came to fixing a fair price, with market conditions as it was with cost of production. It could see no reason why arbitrary market conditions or anything else should be a good reason for recommending



to producers that they sell below cost of production, take the loss and be grateful. It was pointed out that the American Cotton Association was organized to secure fair prices for cotton, and if it could do no more than recommend that farmers sell at less than cost, it might just as well go out of existence.

## COTTON'S VIOLENT FLUCTUATIONS AND THEIR EFFECT UPON THE INDUSTRY.

### Sir Charles W. Macara's Views Against the Cotton Gamblers.

Manchester, England, August 24.

*Editor Manufacturers Record:*

I am inundated with correspondence from my business connections asking for my opinion as to the prospects of the cotton trade. I have always objected to playing the role of prophet, but have been anxious and willing to give at any time the results of a world-wide experience of the industry to enable the trade and the public to form correct judgments. These inquiries have been increased by the remarkable fluctuations in the prices of raw cotton that have recently taken place. I am one who firmly believes in the absolute indispensability of the legitimate middlemen who handle the cotton crop of the world, but I am entirely against those who make the raw material of an international industry a counter for gambling operations. It is this that is mainly responsible for the want of confidence and the lack of stability at the present time. The fall on the American cotton exchanges during the last few days is followed immediately by an almost unprecedented rise and another fall. The figures that appear in the press of these fluctuations are misleading to those who are not conversant with the methods of the trade. The prices of the finer qualities of cotton, required by England more than by any other country, have been going up when the official prices recorded in the press have been going down, and it is not unusual for futures to be declining while actual cotton has been rapidly going up.

I have always felt that such prices as usually appear in the press should be supplemented by an explanation of the actual state of affairs. So far as people in the industry are concerned, all this technical information has been available for the last 12 years under the scheme for the regulation of wages, and may be had whenever it is called for in a wage dispute. This scheme, as I have often pointed out, might be applied to every industry in the country.

The dominant factors in the present situation are:

- (1) From various causes there is still a large amount of the cotton machinery of the world idle.
- (2) Production has been considerably curtailed by the reduction of the working hours in England from 55½ to 48 hours per week, and this process has been going on throughout the world during the past 12 years or more.
- (3) The machinery available, it is obvious, dominates the situation as regards the supply of the manufactured goods, and a fall in the raw material would not alter the present situation, especially as raw material bought now would require six, nine, twelve months, or even longer, before it could pass through the numerous processes necessary.
- (4) It is possible, as recent experience has proved, for any fall in the cost of the raw material to be counteracted by increases in wages and by the ever-growing cost of everything that enters into the manufacture of cotton goods.
- (5) An enormous reduction has taken place during the war period in the output of cotton fabrics, which play a preponderating part in clothing the people of the world.
- (6) The textile machinists, who were very largely employed on munitions, have an almost impossible task in making up the leeway of the war period, both in regard to renewals and in regard to the normal extension of textile machinery obtained in the year before the war.

In conclusion, I would add that these are contingencies which may be gauged, but what cannot be estimated are the results of legislation by inexperienced men, of extravagance in the conduct of the nation's affairs, and interference by politicians in labor matters, to which I attribute more than to anything else the industrial unrest which has been and is so prevalent and which may ultimately prove disastrous both to the interests of capital and labor.

CHARLES W. MACARA.

## \$1,475,000 FOR CHAMPION PAPER MILLS.

### Book Paper and Board Manufacturing Additions for North Carolina Corporation.

Engineering plans and specifications have been decided upon for the big additions recently announced for the Champion Fibre Co. mills at Canton, N. C., and the investment will approximate \$1,475,000. Previous statements were that the new mills will include machines with a minute capacity of 400 feet of finished book paper 148 inches wide, about 2500 employees to be required and the total annual payroll of the company at Canton to be increased to \$3,000,000.

Outlining the principal details of the additions, the Champion Fibre Co. wires the MANUFACTURERS RECORD:

Finishing plant will consist of two buildings. Book mill will be 416 feet long by 140 feet wide. It will have one machine with daily capacity of 50 tons of book and super-calendar paper, with space for two more machines, increasing daily capacity to 150 tons. Cost of building and machinery, \$750,000. Board mill will be 460x92 feet; one machine capacity, daily output 75-ton; \$650,000 estimated cost of building and machinery.

Supplementing its telegram, the company writes to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD:

The finishing plant book mill will have sufficient space for three Fourdrinier machines manufacturing book and super-calendered papers. At first but one machine will be installed, which is 168 inches in width. The capacity of the machine will be 50 tons daily and eventually we expect to install the other two machines, which will increase the daily tonnage to 150 tons. The engineer's estimate of the cost of the book mill with the one machine is \$750,000.

The board mill will have a capacity of 75 tons daily of container board. The engineer's estimate of the cost of the building and machinery is \$650,000.

In addition to these we are building a new sulphate plant, which will be of steel and concrete construction 60x100 feet, and will increase our daily capacity of sulphate pulp to 60 tons. The estimated cost of this plant will be \$75,000.

## \$300,000,000 CHEMICAL MERGER ANNOUNCED

### Six Big Corporations Combine for Manufacturing Chemical and Food Products.

What is claimed to be the largest manufacturer and distributor of food and chemical products in the world is the result of a merger reported announced by William H. Nichols, chairman of the board of directors of the General Chemical Co., New York. This merger has been rumored for some time, and it provides for a capitalization of \$300,000,000 in combining the following enterprises:

General Chemical Co.; Solvay Process Co.; Semet-Solvay Co.; Barrett Company; National Aniline & Chemical Co.

The Barrett Company has 40 plants in the United States, and manufactures roofing and building papers, pitch, tarvia, acids, naphtha, benzol and all coal-tar products. The Solvay Process Co. manufactures alkali and its by-products, and through subsidiary companies operates by-product coke plants throughout the country. The Semet-Solvay Company is affiliated with the Solvay Process Co., and manufactures iron, steel, coke, copper, lumber, gas, acids and explosives and undertakes construction. The General Chemical Co., with plants in 17 cities, manufactures heavy chemicals, sulphuric acid, grocery specialties and baking powder. The National Aniline & Chemical Co., youngest member of the group, is composed of a large number of smaller companies that manufacture aniline oil and salts, colors, intermediates and dyestuffs. Its plants are in several States and in Canada.

## \$800,000 Manufacturers' Exposition Building.

A 10-story exposition building costing about \$800,000 will be erected at Dallas, Tex., by the Rice Warehouse & Stores Co. Approximately 600,000 square feet of space will be available in the structure, which will be built of concrete and used for manufacturers' exhibits. Architect and contractor have not been selected. 5

# How Fair Prices for Cotton Revolutionized the South's Condition

COUNTY AND TOWN CO-OPERATION HAS BENEFITED ALL INTERESTS.

[Special Correspondence Manufacturers Record.]

Griffin, Ga., September 4.

Within the past four or five years the Southern States have prospered under the stimulation of profitable prices received by the farmers. Today, practically without exception, every community shows the benefits derived from the living price paid for cotton. For the first time in over 50 years the South has been able to secure a just return on its labor, which is reflected in the building of good roads, the general improvement of living conditions, better homes, the installation of sanitary and other systems for town development, and more and better educational facilities. Not only has the buying power of the whole section been multiplied to the great advantage of the whole country, but also with the monetary reward has come a quickening of the creative spirit. If the prevailing tendency of the cotton-buying interests to beat down the price of cotton is successful, all that has been accomplished will be offset by the calamity of hard times and the South will be retarded in its march of progress.

Typical of the advanced strides made in the South in recent years is the record of Spalding county, Georgia, of which Griffin is the county-seat. The recent census gives a population of about 8000 for Griffin proper, but including the mill districts adjoining the city there is a population of probably over 16,000. Like many other communities, the citizens, however, are not satisfied with the returns and believe that the city proper should have made a far better showing.

This section of middle Georgia is blessed with as good farming lands as can be found anywhere in the South. It is a productive region with a promising industrial development. Griffin is the largest city between Atlanta and Macon, and is becoming the trading center for a large territory. Its central location is enhanced by three railroad lines and modern highways. While there is room for industrial expansion, its manufacturing activities now include five cotton mills, oil mills and miscellaneous enterprises. Available hydro-electric power should be a further inducement to manufacturers seeking factory sites. The excellent climatic conditions enjoyed by this section are also factors to be considered when seeking a location. At Griffin is located the Georgia Experiment Station, which ranks high as an agricultural development institution. The farmers have been taught the great value of diversified agriculture and are turning to other crops than cotton with success.

Griffin is a growing cotton market. Four large warehouses are in operation. The People's Warehouse, now being completed, is operated by the farmers and is in line with the movement throughout the cotton belt for the farmers to organize and operate their own warehouse systems in order to better protect their cotton.

But however prosperous a community may be, unless there is some form of organization or co-operative effort looking to the co-ordination of all forces for the development of living conditions and business, no great material progress can be made. The people of this section realizing this began several years ago to create an organization that has proven of inestimable upbuilding value. The Chamber of Commerce of Griffin was organized, and the city was most fortunate in securing the services of W. B. Royster. With the co-operation of the citizens of Griffin and Spalding counties, Mr. Royster has been able to broaden the work of his organization and is making a notable record in extension activities. He is director of the extension service of the Georgia Association of Commercial Secretaries, and the father of the movement.

Mr. Royster states that the first county-wide commercial organization in the United States was launched in Spalding county in the summer of 1913. The organization, realizing that the advantages of the community had been neglected, proceeded to lay the groundwork for improvement. Except for the purposes of taxation, the lines of demarkation between the city and county were obliterated. The town was carried to the country, and the

country brought to town by every known means. Merchants were taken, for the first time, to the homes of their customers; customers who had done business in town for years were introduced to merchants. Manufacturers who had never advertised, began to advertise, and the people in Griffin were told for the first time what character of goods the factories were turning out. Incidentally, it might be stated that all of this was not accomplished with ease, for it has taken seven years to convince the last big man in Griffin that organized effort is preferable to individual effort.

The organization found the town and county entirely unfitted for exploitation. Living conditions, housing conditions, highway conditions, health conditions, and educational conditions were all in dire need of improvement. They needed organization; in fact, the man-power of the community needed repairing and upbuilding.

Some of the results of this co-operative working of the city and county people, for their common good, Mr. Royster said are:

"One hundred per cent literate—the first county in Georgia to make this outstanding claim.

"The only thorough and through concrete road in the South on the Dixie Highway.

"New schools, more teachers, better salaries.

"Sidewalks, paved streets, water and sewer extensions, increased facilities in every quarter.

"Manager form of government in both city and county."

Extension service embraces the organization of similar institutions to the Spalding county and Griffin co-operative development body in Covington and Newton county, Calhoun and Gordon county, Carrollton and Carroll county, Newnan and Coweta county, Winder and Barrow county, Graymont and Emanuel county, and Bernesville and Lamar county, the latter county having recently been created.

Thus the spirit of the Griffin and Spalding county citizens in inaugurating their co-operative development organizations has broadened and grown to cover many counties and towns. Whatever benefits from organization these counties receive is sure to benefit the whole section.

HOWARD L. CLARK.

## Early Trade Boom Predicted.

Washington, D. C., September 4—[Special.]—A private survey made by a gentleman who has just returned from a series of interviews and conferences with prominent New York bankers reaches the conclusion that a definite trade boom is generally expected before the elections and is almost certain to materialize. It is stated that confidence in improved conditions is based on the feeling that the credit situation is to be eased, probably by some modification of the Federal Reserve Board's present drastic liquidation policy.

## Lower Price for This Year's Rice Crop.

Austin, Tex., September 3—[Special.]—Rice growers of Texas are not altogether satisfied with the minimum price of \$8 a barrel for the better grades of rice which has been fixed by the Southern Rice Growers' Association. This price is \$2 a barrel less than that which was fixed for the same grades last year. Although there is an increase of acreage and prospects for a larger yield this year, it is asserted that by proper efforts on the part of rice millers a market for all of the product may be found. The millers, on the other hand, say they are carrying large stocks of rice of last year's crop, and that there is little prospect of the market being expanded to take care of this surplus and the present season's crop which is now being harvested.

## World's Greatest Exposition of Chemical and Associated Industries Begins in New York, Sept. 20.

When the Sixth National Exposition of Chemical Industries opens its doors in Grand Central Palace, New York city, September 20 it will be the biggest display of its kind that has ever been seen. The total number of exhibitors to date exceeds 460, as against a high record for previous shows of 358, made in Chicago last year.

There will be a remarkably wide range to the exhibits this year and these will be divided into sections. The Fuel Economy division and the Material-handling division, both new this year, have attracted many prominent concerns.

It is the purpose of this year's chemical exposition to show to the public the remarkable progress made by American chemists during and since the World War. The conflict stopped importations of dyes and chemicals to this country, and for a time it was thought many manufacturers would have to suspend business operations. It was then the American chemist jumped into the breach, with the result that never again will this country be dependent on any other for its dyes and dyestuffs.

Among the features of the exposition this year will be the symposiums dealing with the various branches of the chemical art. These symposiums are divided into five classes. On Tuesday, September 21, there will be a Fuel Economy symposium; on Wednesday, September 22, an Industrial Management symposium and a Material-handling symposium; on Thursday, September 23, a Chemical Engineering symposium, and on Friday, September 24, a Ceramic symposium. Men prominent in the chemical world will read papers at these meetings. There will also be a series of motion pictures every night that will give the public a good idea of this country's progress in chemistry.

The full program is as follows:

### PROGRAM.

#### Monday, September 20.

Opening address by Charles H. Herty.  
"Co-operation in the Industries," Charles L. Reese (Du Pont de Nemours Company).  
Sir George E. Foster, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, will speak.  
"Problems Confronting the American Exporter," Erastus Hopkins (Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc.).

#### Followed by MOTION PICTURES:

1. "Hopewell, Virginia: A Great Industrial City" (two reels). (Courtesy Du Pont Chemical Co.)
2. "The U. S. Ammonium Nitrate Plant No. 2 at Muscle Shoals" (two reels). (Courtesy Dwight P. Robinson & Co.)
3. "Modern Packaging Methods" (four reels). (Courtesy Pneumatic Scale Corporation.)

#### Tuesday, September 21.

#### FUEL ECONOMY SYMPOSIUM:

Chairman's Address, R. C. Beadle (Managing Editor Combustion).  
"Burning Coal at 100 Per Cent B. T. U. Efficiency," W. O. Rankin (Quigley Furnace Specialties Co.).  
"Saving Fuel by Controlling Chimney Losses," F. F. Uehling (Uehling Instrument Co.).  
"Fluid Heat Transmission," Alexander B. McKechnie (Parks-Cramer Company).  
"Producer Gas and the Modern Mechanical Producer," W. B. Chapman (Chapman Engineering Co.).  
"Refractory Cement: Life Insurance for a Furnace," F. W. Reisman (Quigley Furnace Specialties Co.).  
"Preventing Conduction and Radiation Heat Waste," S. L. Barnes (Armstrong Cork Co.).  
"Increasing Conduction and Reducing Fuel Consumption," W. R. Van Nortwick (The Roto Company).  
"The Reason for the Fuel Saving in the Dressler Kiln," Conrad Dressler (American Dressler Tunnel Kilns, Inc.).  
Extemporaneous Address, W. A. Macan (Magnesia Association of America).

#### MOTION PICTURES: Great U. S. Chemical Industries:

1. "The Story of Sulphuric Acid" (one reel). (Courtesy General Chemical Co.)
2. "The Production of Salt for the Chemical Industry" (one reel). (Courtesy International Salt Co.)
3. "Perfumes for the World" (..... reels). (Courtesy, Antoinette-Chris Company.)
4. "A New Chemical Industry: Leather From the Ocean: Fish Leather" (three reels). (Courtesy Ocean Leather Co. and Ford Educational Film Co.)

#### Wednesday, September 22.

#### INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT SYMPOSIUM:

"Ultra Analysis of Costs," Harrington Emerson (The Emerson Engineers).  
"Research in Industrial Conservation," H. E. Howe (chairman Division of Research Extension, National Research Council).  
"Progress of the American Coal-Tar Industry," Grinnell Jones (U. S. Tariff Commission).

#### MATERIALS HANDLING SYMPOSIUM:

Chairman's Address, Roy V. Wright (Editor "Material Handling Cyclopedia").

"Material Handling: The Paramount Problem," J. H. Leonard (Editor "Freight and Terminal Engineering").  
"Bringing the Food to the Table," Rumsey W. Scott (Technical Advisory Corporation).  
"Chain Power Transmission," F. G. Anderson (Morse Chain Co.).  
"Steel Collapsible Shipping Containers as Related to the Chemical Industries," Everett W. Morgan (Pneumatic Scale Corporation).

#### MEETING OF CHEMICAL WARFARE POST.

Thursday, September 23.

#### CHEMICAL ENGINEERING SYMPOSIUM.

(Meeting of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, David Wesson, chairman.)  
"A New Method of Destructive Distillation," Thomas W. Pritchard (Fuel Products Corporation).  
"Nitration of Hydrocarbons," A. Hough and W. Savage.  
"Recovery: A Physical Property in Material and Its Importance," Robert G. Guthrie (Widney Test Laboratories).  
"Operating Data of a Modern By-Product Coke Oven Plant," C. R. Bellamy.  
"Canada and the Chemist," C. Price-Green (Canadian National Railways).  
"Utilization of Peat" (illustrated), B. F. Haanel (Canada Department of Mines).  
"Corrosion of Iron and Steel as Affecting the Industries," W. D. Richardson (Swift & Company).  
Dinner of American Institute of Chemical Engineers at the Technology Club.

#### MOTION PICTURES: Great U. S. Chemical Industries:

1. "Modern Coke and Gas Manufacture" (three reels). (Courtesy The Koppers Company.)
2. "The Story of Petroleum Oil" (three reels). (Courtesy Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.)
3. "The Asphalt Paving Industry" (one reel). (Courtesy Barber Asphalt Paving Co.)
4. "Colloidal Movement in Asphalt" (one reel). (Courtesy Barber Asphalt Paving Co.)

Friday, September 24.

#### CERAMIC SYMPOSIUM.

(Meeting of the American Ceramic Society, R. H. Minton, chairman.)  
"The Significance Attached to the Term 'Ceramics' in Ancient and Modern Usage," Committee report.  
"A Classification of Sheet Steel Enamels," R. R. Danielson (U. S. Bureau of Standards).

#### MOTION PICTURES: Mining Industries:

1. "The Story of Coal" (four reels). (Courtesy Sullivan Machinery Co. and U. S. Bureau of Mines.)
2. "Building, Mining and Quarrying Machinery" (two reels). (Courtesy Sullivan Machinery Co.)
3. "Producing Pumps and Engines" (one reel). (Courtesy Midwest Engine Company.)
4. "Silver Mining in Ontario" (one reel).
5. "Gold Mining in Ontario" (one reel). (Courtesy Ontario Dept. of Mines.)
6. "The Manufacture of Pottery" (one reel). (Courtesy American Ceramic Society.)

Saturday, September 25.

#### MOTION PICTURES:

1. "Manufacture of Asbestos" (one reel).
2. "Silks and Satins" (two reels). Both by courtesy Bureau of Commercial Economics.)
3. "Foamite Firefoam Extinguishing Apparatus at Work" (one reel). (Courtesy Foamite Firefoam Co.)
4. "Continuous Motion, Conveying, Stacking, Elevating, Loading and Unloading Machinery" (one reel). (Courtesy Brown Portable Machinery Co.)
5. "The U. S. Ammonium Nitrate Plant No. 2 at Muscle Shoals, Alabama" (two reels). (Courtesy Westinghouse-Church Kerr, Inc.)

## West Virginia Revenues Increased by Non-par Stock Law.

Charleston, W. Va., September 4.—[Special.]—West Virginia is one of the latest States to enact a non-par stock law. As a result of the law the revenues accruing to the State have been increased very materially according to Houston G. Young, Secretary of State of West Virginia. The Legislature at its special session held early in March followed the lead of New York, Pennsylvania and California in enacting a law providing for the issuance of stock without nominal or par value. A number of advantages are claimed for non-par stock. It is pointed out by the Secretary of State of West Virginia, for instance, that where common stock is issued as a bonus with preferred stock there is no other honest way to issue the bonus stock, because otherwise the certificate shows a value on its face which does not exist, whereas when the non-par stock is issued no value is printed on the face of the certificate and therefore no misrepresentation can be charged.

Several of the larger corporations chartered under the laws of this State have already been reorganized under the provisions of the new law in such a way as to increase the revenues of West Virginia by many thousands of dollars, and it is generally anticipated that as business men become familiar with its provisions the revenues will be further increased.



# Over \$60,000,000 Worth of Industrial Building Construction Under Way in Baltimore

RESIDENCES AND OFFICE BUILDINGS, ALSO ADDITIONAL FACTORY BUILDINGS, PROPOSED REPRESENT MANY FURTHER MILLIONS—RECORD OF ACTIVITY SECOND ONLY TO NEW YORK AMONG CITIES OF UNITED STATES—WIDE DIVERSITY IN PRODUCTS REPRESENTED BY 65 COMPANIES CONCERNED.

By GEO. C. SMITH, Director of Industrial Bureau, Baltimore Board of Trade.

While the country at large appears to be suffering from a tight money market and the expansion of industries has been brought to a halt, Baltimore is growing at a rate never before equalled in her history. According to a survey just completed by the Industrial Bureau of the Board of Trade, no less than 65 companies are now building new plants or additions to their present properties, the total cost of which new buildings, when completed, will be \$65,287,200.

This total cost of more than \$60,000,000 does not include, for the most part, the total cost of land, machinery or other equipment. These items have been excluded wherever possible. The value of new stores, dwellings, bank and office buildings and minor factory alterations also are not included. For example, the \$2,000,000 office-building operation for the Maryland Casualty Co. has not been included to arrive at this enormous total, for the reason that these structures now going up for this company could not properly be classed as factory or warehouse buildings.

Also no estimates are given covering factory buildings proposed for the immediate or near future. At least 15 companies have plans for the erection of new buildings in Baltimore within the next few months the estimated cost of which will exceed \$20,000,000. For example, the proposed factories for the Simmons Company, the Reliable Furniture Co., the American Label Co., the Wizard Check Indorser and Printing Machine Co., the Phelps Can Co., the Snesil Dairy, the National Oil Co. and the extensive building campaign shortly to begin in all probability at the new plant of the General Electric Co. have not been included because these proposed factories are not now actually being built.

Within the past few weeks building operations have been completed for no less than 20 companies. The cost of these recently-completed buildings also has not been included.

Factory buildings and warehouses which, when completed, will cost no less than \$60,287,200, are being built by the following companies:

American Sugar Refining Co.	Kohl's Bakery.
Armour Fertilizer Works.	A. H. Kulemann Company.
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.	Levering Coffee Co.
Baltimore Brick Co.	Lion Brothers.
Baltimore Buggy Top Co.	Locke Insulator Co.
Baltimore Car & Foundry Co.	McCawley & Co.
Baltimore Copper Smelting & Rolling Co.	McCormick & Co.
Baltimore Malleable Iron & Steel Castings Co.	Maryland Color Printing Co.
The Barrett Company.	Merlin Brothers.
Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp., Ltd.	Miller Safe Co.
Bethlehem Steel Co.	National Bituminous Enamel & Paint Co.
Victor G. Bloede Manufacturing Co.	National Building & Supply Co.
Blumberg Bros.	National Enameling & Stamping Co.
Canton Company.	James A. Nicholson & Son.
Caroline Foundry Co.	Pennsylvania Railroad.
Chesapeake Manufacturing Co.	Piedmont-Mt. Airy Guano Co.
Coca-Cola Company.	Prest-O-Lite Co.
Columbia Graphophone Manufacturing Co.	Prudential Oil Corporation.
Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Co.	C. Read & Co.
Curtis Bay Copper & Iron Works.	Republic Belting Co.
Delion Tire & Rubber Co.	Romero Brothers.
Emery Steel Castings Co.	Wm. Schluderberg & Son Company.
Falconer Company.	Standard Guano Co.
Fidelity Storage Co.	Standard Oil Co.
C. A. Gambrell Manufacturing Co.	Standard Overall Co.
General Electric Co.	Steinmetz Electric Motor Car Corp.
Globe Shipbuilding & Dry Docks Co.	Swift & Co.
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	Union Acid Works.
Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.	U. S. Asphalt & Refining Co.
Jones & Lamb Company.	Varsity Underwear Co.
E. H. Koester.	Martin Wagner Company.
	Western Maryland Railway.
	Weyerhaeuser Timber Co.
	Whitaker Paper Co.

There is no evidence of a serious interference with the development of Baltimore because of tight money, stagnant trade conditions or unsatisfactory labor. In fact, in the expansion of manufacturing industries, Baltimore has felt the present national situation less perhaps than has any other city in the country, except-

ing possibly New York and Los Angeles, in both of which cities large industrial expansions are taking place. Only New York is in the running, however, when variety of industries is taken into consideration. The building activity in Los Angeles is dependent upon and largely dominated by the new plant for the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

In Baltimore, on the other hand, no single line of industry or company dominates the construction program. In fact, the variety of products produced by the companies building new plants is almost as great as the total number of new plants being built.

The industrial expansion in Baltimore embraces, in part, food-stuffs, including sugar, canned goods, pork products, bread, oleo-margarine, flour, coffee and spices; chemicals, including fertilizer, glue and gum, coca-cola, paint, petroleum products and acids; iron and steel products, including sheets, plates, foundry products, safes, stampings and enamelware; clothing, including underwear, middie blouses, shirts, overalls and embroideries; electrical switchboards, insulators, farm tractors, electric trucks, belting, copper bars and sheets, automobile tires and tops, railroad cars, bricks, graphophones, sugar-making machinery, printing, lumber and lumber products, ships and ship repairs. Large warehouses are being built for companies engaged in the distribution of paper, lumber, groceries, automobiles, dry goods and notions and other commercial products. Railroads are building coal piers and elevators and enlarging car shops. In fact, there seems to be almost no limit to the variety of expansions.

One of the problems which the Industrial Bureau of the Board of Trade has had to face has been the avoidance of congestion in any one district. It will be noted upon close examination that these new plants are going up throughout the city. No section has been favored and none overlooked. Consequently, no section will be unduly pressed for labor street-car service or other utilities.

In East Baltimore, at Highlandtown, there are the expansions of William Schluderberg Son Company, Jones & Lamb Company, Varsity Underwear Co., Baltimore Buggy Top Co., Baltimore Brick Co., etc.; at Canton the \$7,000,000 addition to the Standard Oil Refinery, the rolling mill for the Baltimore Copper Smelting & Rolling Co., the warehouses for the Canton Company and the grain elevator for the Pennsylvania Railroad; at Orangeville the new plants of the Columbia Graphophone Co. and the Delion Tire & Rubber Co.

In South Baltimore will be found building the new plants of the American Sugar Refining Co., the National Bituminous Enamel & Paint Co. and the Coca-Cola Company at Locust Point, and Emery Steel Casting Co., McCormick & Co., Locke Insulator Co., Baltimore Malleable Iron & Steel Castings Co., the warehouse of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., the coal pier of the Western Maryland Railway, etc.

In the Curtis Bay district and at Fairfield two new fertilizer factories are being built, while a number of others are expanding. A new shipyard and lumber terminal and expansions to an oil refinery, car foundry, copper and iron works, and canning plant are also taking place.

In Southwest Baltimore, the General Electric Co., Miller Safe Co., National Building & Supply Co., Victor G. Bloede Manufacturing Co., Chesapeake Manufacturing Co., etc., are building new plants or additions.

In Northwest Baltimore the Steinmetz Motor Car Co. and Kolbs Bakery are being built, while in the northeast portion of the city McCawley & Co., Merlin Brothers and others are conducting building operations. By far the largest number of buildings are going up in the downtown section of the city. But even here the new operations are not congested, being spread over a wide area.

The wide variety of products in the new and expanding indus-

tries and the scope of city embraced gives a fair idea of the gigantic size of these new building undertakings. However, a better idea of the full significance of these operations can be gotten, perhaps, when a comparison is made between present building operations and past achievements. The total amount of new capital invested in industries in Baltimore for the 15 years from 1899 to 1914 was \$70,084,000. The United States Census in reporting these figures includes capital invested in land, buildings, equipment and inventory and used as working capital. It is clearly evident, therefore, when allowance is made for these included items, that there is more industrial expansion occurring in Baltimore at this given moment than occurred during the 15 years covered by these census reports.

During the same 15 years the number of employees engaged in Baltimore manufactures increased only 7198. The new industries and expansions now under way and those completed since the Industrial Bureau was organized only 15 ago will require 43,275 additional employees, a 60 per cent increase over the total number employed in all of the factories in the city in 1914.

The nation's business may have slowed down because of Presidential election, tight money, or what not, but Baltimore, because of the soundness of economic conditions underlying local industry and because of the wide diversification of our enterprises, is going ahead with astounding rapidity. Now that vacations are over and Labor Day gone, Baltimore business men should take stock of the things going on around them and prepare themselves for the busiest winter in their history. The building of \$60,000,000 worth of industrial buildings is a huge undertaking. The successful operation of the new factories is an even bigger task and will strain every resource of our splendid city.

### Activities in Various North Carolina Cities—Large Tobacco Crop This Year.

Raleigh, September 4—[Special.]—North Carolina's tobacco crop this season is immense, larger than the most sanguine growers expected, and the quality is high. In this section there were not enough barns to "cure" all the crop, and for this reason some was lost. North Carolina is the "most favored Southern State" as to crops this year, as the Government reports tell.

Work is being pushed on the new water supply for Asheville, on which \$300,000 is being expended. There has heretofore been no storage-basin, and but for the 24 days of rain in August, which breaks the mountain record, there would have been a serious shortage.

The phenomenally rainy weather in the mountain region will have the effect of immensely accelerating the good-roads movement. Many automobiles were "stuck" in sections where the roads were poor, and their owners, where possible, sent them home by train.

The town of Henderson has ordered the issue of \$25,000 of sewer bonds, which the contractors will take at par.

At least three concrete steamers are to be constructed at the Newbern shipyard, work to begin at once, the total cost to be about \$1,500,000. Nine ships of this type were built at this yard, and the three now to be constructed will cost nearly as much as all the nine.

Washington and Newbern men have put up \$50,000 for the purchase of six tugs and barges to be used for handling freight between Newbern and Northern ports, under the charge of a manager who is a traffic expert. The inland waterway will be used for this traffic.

The Carolina shipyard at Wilmington gets a contract for two steel tank vessels, each of 9200 deadweight tons, for the Eagle Oil Co. of England, one to be delivered in January, the other in February. At this yard steel freight cars may be built.

### For Manufacturing Agricultural Lime.

Atlanta, Macon, Columbus and Milledgeville investors have organized the American Agricultural Lime Co. and will build a plant at Ainslie, 28 mile south of Macon. The product will be agricultural lime, with the probability that a hydrating and drying department will be added for the manufacture of carbonic acid gas, plaster lime, brick lime, and eventually cement. This enterprise is capitalized at \$250,000 and its representatives have ordered the machinery for the plant. Its president is M. O. Reeve of the Atlanta Trust Co.

### Report on Coal Investigation in Zavala County, Tex.

The following statement on the coal fields under investigation in Zavala county, Texas, has been furnished the MANUFACTURERS RECORD by R. E. Stafford & Co., bankers, of San Antonio, Tex.:

"The exploration for coal which is being carried out near the River Nueces in Zavala county, Texas, shows exceedingly encouraging results to date, and a new source of high-grade fuel may be the outcome of the drilling operations now being made on the Pryor Ranch by G. Jeffreys.

"The coal is not lignitic, nor has it any connection whatever with any other coal yet developed in the Southwest. It is geologically older than the Santa Tomas field of Webb county, but younger than the Mexican Eagle Pass or Escondido coal. The age is probably Midway, and not the Wilcox or Lignite.

"The coal is being tested by drill holes at depths ranging from 250 to 470 feet below surface, where it apparently has a dip of about 150 feet to the mile. At its surface outcrop, many miles to the north of the explorations, it is found to be parted, but with depth it apparently unites to form a thick and exceedingly strong seam.

"At the region of exploration the thickness has been found to vary from 4 feet 10 inches up to about 15 feet; no partings were found in the thinner location, but it is probable that partings occur in the point where it was found to reach 15 feet.

"The roof is a gray sandy shale; its fracture and appearance make it seem to be a most desirable roof rock for mining purposes.

"The coal taken from one test recently has been described as a soft bituminous, lustrous coal; it has probably a high oxygen content, characteristic of the Mississippi Valley coal. The appearance and analysis of this test showed it to be similar to the Illinois coal or Central field.

"The following analysis taken from a recent test well is of importance, although it is merely a rough guide as to the type of coal that may be expected from the region. The first column shows the average of various samples from different horizons in seam 58 inches thick, depth 281 feet. The second column shows the average general sample of the same seam at depth of 281 feet.

Moisture .....	5.40	5.65
Volatiles .....	31.85	29.80
Fixed Carbon.....	53.25	58.45
Ash .....	9.50	6.10
Sulphur .....	1.52	1.40

"The average B. T. U. of the coal will probably range between 12,800 and 13,000 B. T. U.

"The final results and reports will be probably completed at the close of the present year, and, seeing that the coal described covers considerable area, lies within two miles of a railroad and in the heart of a 'fuel-less' country, it is possible that the data and information thus obtained will tend to open up a new coal field of great importance."

### Coal Operators Will Not Recognize Union.

Birmingham, Ala., September 4—[Special.]—While the order calling a general strike in the bituminous coal fields in Alabama, issued by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, will cause a number of men to join the ranks of those already out on strike, coal operators in this State aver they will not give in on the principles for which they are fighting, not to recognize the union. Guards have been employed to protect property, and new labor will be placed in the mines to take up the operations. The unions will make a big demonstration Monday, and Labor Day marks the beginning of a contest that will be telling in Alabama, the leaders of the union declaring that the existence of the organization is at stake and that trades-unionists had better join with them if it is desired to survive the fight that may envelop their existence also.

The operators assert that there is no contention as to wages, but that it is a matter of meeting with and dealing with unionism, and they will not grant this. It is not to be denied that the accumulated stocks of coal and coke on furnace and other yards in this district are narrow, and that a complete tie-up of operations for one week would be expensive. However, it is reasonably believed that enough men will keep at work to avoid disaster, and that there will hardly be any shut-down of iron and steel plants in the district.

# Check of Immigration Requires Labor Conservation

EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS ARE STRICTLY REGULATING THE EMIGRATION MOVEMENT.

By FRANCES A. KELLOR, Vice-Chairman the Inter-Racial Council, New York.

The time has passed when the American employer could count upon an unlimited supply of labor from abroad. Emigration from the countries of Europe will be strictly regulated by the governments in the near future, and is already being directed in some of the Old World nations, which have begun to realize the value of their workers.

This is the case in Italy, for instance, which has supplied us with such vast numbers of unskilled and semi-skilled laborers. The French Government has offered Italy six tons of coal per month for each Italian miner induced to go to France, and the Commissioner of Emigration of Italy is advising his people to emigrate to France. It is asserted that opportunities are better there than in America, both for steady work and high wages.

Other countries are making efforts to keep their citizens at home. Greece is offering inducements of farms to the people, having passed an act by which large land owners may retain only one-third of their estates, while surrendering two-thirds to the peasants. If this offer should not be sufficiently persuasive, emigration from Greece may be prohibited at any time by law. Conditions in that country are being studied, at present, to determine what action may be necessary to prevent an undue exodus of the population. The extension of Greek territory is a powerful reason for keeping these people in their own country.

Similar conditions are found in Finland, where areas have been set aside for settlement, and farm implements and supplies are offered to small cultivators on liberal terms.

These instances show the attitude of foreign governments toward their nationals. Instead of permitting their men and women to leave at will and select their own destinations, as in our port, emigration will be curtailed, by many governments to the extent deemed expedient for their own interests. Instead of the emigrant selecting his own future home, the governments will advise him where to go, and, in some cases, will retain him as a citizen, with voting rights, even while living abroad. At present the Lithuanians in America have three deputies to represent them at the next meeting of the Constituent Assembly of Lithuania, while Italy has under consideration a plan to give its nationals throughout the world elective representation in its Government.

This means that the immigrants who do come here will have less tendency to make America their permanent home and become citizens; hence we will have to make greater efforts to assimilate them than we have done in the past. It indicates a policy opposed to the best interests of America, and which should be opposed by our people before it becomes an accomplished fact.

Some of the foreign nations are planning to do the things which America should have done long ago—to protect immigrants from fraud, to establish official information bureaus, to take care of their savings through branch banks, and generally to look after their welfare.

International agreements are being made between Old World countries regarding immigration. Diplomats of Hungary, Poland, Greece, Italy, France, Lithuania, Spain, Portugal and the Balkan countries have taken the lead in such conferences, but the United States, which has so much at stake in the matter, has shown indifference. If our supply of coal, iron, oil or cotton were threatened, the whole nation would be aroused; but with the imminent curtailment of our labor supply, even at this time of acute labor shortage, the Government and the business men who should be interested are remaining quite apathetic.

The new era of world-wide business requires an international view of conditions if American interests are to be adequately cared for. To help meet this need, the Inter-racial Council has planned a series of bulletins reflecting the world movements and endeavoring to interpret them.

These are no longer mere academic questions, but matters of direct concern to the American business man. When the manifesto of a leader in Russia can react with greater force upon the workers than the words of the plant executives, or when a stream of literature in foreign languages can counteract utterances in the American press or in plant organs, it is essential to the self-

interest of the American business man that he should know about these things and act with information on the facts.

Meanwhile it is to the interest of every industry to conserve the present inadequate labor supply and make the best use of it. The tendency of the foreign-born workers to return to their old homes should be checked by every legitimate means. The most powerful inducement to them to remain is, of course, just and humane treatment, with no discrimination in wages, housing, living and working conditions between them and the native-born. Efforts should be made to establish closer relations with the foreign-born workers. If they have legitimate causes for discontent, the grievances should be understood and removed. The same spirit of co-operation that is being secured through enlightened employers and their English-speaking workers should be developed into relation to the foreign-born laborers.

This is not "coddling," not philanthropy, but labor conservation. As, in the early days of America, we were wasteful of our resources, coal and oil, natural gas and timber, until we saw the results of extravagance, so at present we are as wasteful of our man-power, as if the supply were inexhaustible.

We should not be deceived by the temporary increase in immigration. The figures that indicate a large number of arrivals at Ellis Island fail to show the fact that the proportion of women, children, professional and clerical workers is so great as to afford little relief to our labor shortage. Of the manual laborers coming in, a large percentage are men who went abroad to fight and are now returning to their old jobs. Of new workers, to do the essential work of America, there is an exceedingly small percentage, while recent correspondence from all parts of the United States indicates serious shortage of labor in almost every section.

The course of action for the employer is, therefore, first, to conserve labor as carefully as he conserves his raw material; second, to regard immigration problems with the same interest that he gives the international commerce, realizing that America is no longer isolated, and that what happens in the Old World today will be reflected in his own business tomorrow.

An international conference on immigration is planned for 1921, in which the United States should play a leading part.

## Discouragement Among Wool and Mohair Growers.

Austin, Tex., September 4—[Special.]—Although more than 4,000,000 pounds of wool and mohair were shipped from concentrating points in Texas to warehouses in Eastern market centers immediately preceding the date the advance of freight rates went into effect, there are several million pounds still being held by local storage companies at San Angelo, Kerrville, Menard and other towns of the central western part of this State. In the warehouse of the Wool Growers' Central Storage Co. at San Angelo is stored 3,000,000 pounds of the spring wool clip and 275,000 pounds of mohair. The West Texas Wool and Mohair Association has 1,500,000 pounds of wool and 250,000 pounds of mohair stored in its warehouse at Mertzon. All this wool and mohair, as well as that which was shipped to Eastern market centers, will be held until market conditions improve, it is stated. Wool and mohair growers of Texas are much discouraged with the situation, and very few additions are being made to their flocks of sheep and Angora goats.

## To Produce Phonograph Discs at Atlanta.

About \$385,000 will be the cost of the plant which the Southern States Phonograph Co. is now establishing at Atlanta. This investment includes a 310x150-foot building with 75 to 100 hydraulic and toggle joint presses and other machinery for a daily capacity of 100,000 phonograph disc records. The factory equipment includes electroplating and refrigerating plants. This company's organization was announced last May, and its chairman of the board is Victor H. Emerson of New York, well known in the phonograph-disc manufacturing industry.



### Sugar-Cane and Cattle-Raising in Florida.

The following interesting report on sugar-cane, fruit-growing and cattle-raising in Florida was made for the month of August by H. S. McLendon, agricultural expert of the Florida East Coast Railway Co. It gives a splendid idea of the constructive work now being accomplished by the railroad in some of the farming area which it is helping to develop. The report follows:

#### Sugar-Cane.

This crop is still looking very promising in the whole of our territory.

At present there are two new companies in our territory who claim that they have about completed all local details in regard to securing land to plant and sites for their plants. One of these will be in St. Johns county, with their plant located just south of Hastings. This is the United Sugar Corporation, with branch offices at Palatka. Their manager, Mr. H. A. Johns, states they are in the market for a large amount of seed cane. I feel sure that I can put these people in touch with parties in our territory that can furnish all the seed they will need for this year. This company claims to be going to put in a million-and-a-half-dollar plant for making and refining raw sugar. At present they are expecting to get as much as possible of the rotato growers in the Hastings and East Palatka districts to plant a few acres on their farms.

The other party that is at present promoting a sugar-cane proposition is Mr. Bernard Crofton of Malabar. Mr. Crofton informs me that his company at present has considerable land south and west of this station; that they are expecting to get in cane the coming season, and that his company has made arrangements for other large bodies of land adjoining that they now hold so they will be in position to enlarge their operations as the business justifies such enlargements. The idea of this company seems to be to affiliate with Mr. J. A. Stephens of Jacksonville, who has a large syrup mill there and is making syrup by a special process. They will work their first crops into a standard grade of syrup. However, later they expect to try to get acreage enough to put in a sugar centrale.

The Pennsylvania Sugar Co., in the southern part of our territory, is planting more, and their fields that were planted early are looking fine.

The present prospects are that our line will soon be deriving considerable freight from these developments.

#### Cattle.

The dairy cattle industry in the southern part of our territory is still making good progress. Several carloads of fine milk cows have lately been shipped into this territory, and this fall will see a great many more coming in.

The Calf Club work that we were able to get started last fall in Dade county has shown conclusively what can be accomplished there in the dairy business.

Eleven-year-old Edward Mitchell of Kendal, Dade county, secured his Jersey heifer on the 10th of January, 1920. She dropped a heifer calf on April 15. He sold the calf for \$50. His father, a dairyman, sells the milk for him, charging five cents per quart. This leaves the boy a balance of 15 cents per quart. On August 18 Edward made final payment to the bank for original purchase price of his heifer, thus showing enough profit in four months to take care of all overhead and pay for the heifer.

His heifer will make the register of merit this year if she continues to perform as she has. She has produced 37.5 pounds of milk in one day, which tested 4.5 per cent fat.

Last fall we took this matter of getting a calf club started in Dade county up with the county agent, Mr. J. S. Rainey, and through his aid and that of Mr. G. L. Herrington, Boys' Club agent of Florida, at Gainesville, we were able to get the local bankers at Miami to put up the money for these club members to get good, well-bred registered heifers that had been bred.

There were on January 10, 1920, nine Holstein and eight Jersey heifers delivered to the club members at Miami. The above record is one made with one of these heifers.

If we do not get any more results than this from our efforts in helping to start the calf club work, we feel that every effort is well paid. However, most of these heifers are making good, showing that it is much better to own and care for good registered cattle than just any kind.

Beef cattle are being given more attention, especially good well-bred cattle, in our territory. There will be several registered bulls brought in this fall and winter, and with a possibility of a herd of Angus being brought in on the Kelsey City property. I am now trying to locate a herd for Dr. Clarke, their manager.

#### Citrus Fruit.

I do not think I have ever seen the citrus fruit groves as a whole in a better condition in our territory. Trees are in a good healthy condition and fruit is putting on good size.

There are several large tracts of land being developed that are expected to be put in citrus groves. Some young groves are coming into bearing for the first time this year.

#### Pineapples.

I have at last been able to get a definite price quoted on pineapple slips from Cuba, but as the price was very high and it is getting late in the season, it may not be possible to get any of the slips over. However, all the Florida-grown slips have been planted, mostly on Key Largo. The fields that were put out last year are still looking fine.

At present conditions look as if the farmers in our territory will plant more general crops another season than ever before, thus making their operations much safer than when they grow only one crop.

### Widening the Market for Virginia Apples.

Staunton, Va., August 30—[Special.]—The Virginia Fruit Growers' Association, headquarters at Staunton, is entering upon its tenth and most successful season. Composed of about 100 members, among the biggest and most progressive growers in the State, it is co-operative in fact, and has accomplished much in the way of solving problems of proper marketing and in securing adequate returns and higher standards of fruits. The organization will ship this fall 200 carloads, or 40,000 barrels. The bulk of these will go South, though a fair proportion will be shipped East and to the Middle West.

However, this association is not satisfied with its achievements so far, but has ambitious plans for 1921 that will make the Virginia apple familiar in all markets. Plans are made to pack next year a high and uniform standard fruit under the special brand F. F. V., "finest fruits of Virginia," which will add materially to the prestige of Virginia apples. One thousand cars are expected to be shipped, 200,000 barrels, and will be sold through a big Eastern sales organization with representatives in 122 car-load markets. B. C. Moonaw, president of the association, is very optimistic, and hopes to so extend the scope of the work that the association will ultimately handle the greater part of the 8000 cars annual crop of Virginia.

### No Delay in Wheat Movement at Galveston.

Galveston, Tex., September 3—[Special.]—No necessity exists for utilizing temporary storage for wheat in Galveston, according to G. G. Moore, vice-president and general manager of the Galveston, Houston & Henderson Railroad. At the end of August there were about 1500 cars of wheat on cars in the local railway yards awaiting unloading. At the present rate wheat is being handled at the elevators these cars represent about seven days' unloading. The lifting of wheat from the elevators and loading it upon steamships is progressing at a rate equal to the unloading of the cars. Mr. Moore does not anticipate there will be any delay in the movement of wheat through this port. The facilities are being well handled, and the shipments receive unusually prompt attention upon arrival. Should it be found at any time that there is likely to be a congestion of cars of wheat here they can be diverted to Texas City and the grain placed in elevators there, it is explained. Not long ago this was done, 325 cars being diverted to Texas City from Galveston.

### \$325,000 Hotel for Denison, Tex.

A hotel of reinforced concrete construction and costing \$325,000 will be erected at Denison, Tex. The Denison Chamber of Commerce is interested. The architect is Eric Hall, 123 W. Madison street, Chicago, Ill., and the contractor has not yet been selected.

# Southern Life Insurance Companies and Their Growth

SPLENDID PROGRESS SHOWN, PARTICULARLY IN RECENT YEARS.

By WILMER L. MOORE, President the Southern States Life Insurance Co., Atlanta.

Up to the days of the Civil War the people of the South relied almost entirely upon the Eastern companies for their protection.

While the information we have of Southern life insurance companies is very scant and meagre in these early days, we do know of nine companies having been organized in the South prior to that time, as follows:

Georgia—The Southern Mutual, Athens.  
Kentucky—The Kentucky Mutual, Louisville.  
Louisiana—The Covenant Mutual, New Orleans; The Merchants & Planters, New Orleans; The Southern Mutual, New Orleans.  
Maryland—The Mutual Life of Baltimore.  
North Carolina—The North Carolina Mutual, Raleigh.  
South Carolina—The Southern Mutual of Columbia.  
Tennessee—The Nashville Mutual Protection.

Of these nine, however, only two were operating in 1861, viz., the North Carolina Mutual and the Southern Mutual of Columbia, both of which went out of business in 1862 and 1868, respectively.

In 1861 there were in active operation 34 Eastern and Western companies doing a life insurance business, as follows:

Connecticut—Connecticut Mutual, organized 1847; American Mutual, organized 1848, terminated 1873; Charter Oak, organized 1850, terminated 1886; Aetna Life, organized 1850; Phoenix Mutual, organized 1851.

District of Columbia—National Capitol Life, organized 1849, terminated 1873.

Maine—Union Mutual, organized 1849.  
Massachusetts—Massachusetts Hospital, organized 1818, retired 1894; New England Mutual, organized 1844; State Mutual, organized 1845; Berkshire Life, organized 1851; Massachusetts Mutual, organized 1851.

Missouri—Covenant Mutual, organized 1853, terminated 1900; German Mutual, organized 1857; St. Louis Mutual, organized 1858, terminated 1873.

New Jersey—Mutual Benefit, organized 1845.  
New York—Mutual Life, organized 1843.

New York—New York Life, organized 1845; New York L. & T., organized 1850, retired 1875; United States Life, organized 1850; Manhattan Life, organized 1850; Knickerbocker Life, organized 1853, terminated 1882; Equitable Life, organized 1859; Guardian Life, organized 1859, terminated 1873; Washington Life, organized 1860, terminated 1908; Home Life, organized 1860; Germania Life, organized 1860.

Pennsylvania—Presbyterian Mtn., organized 1759; Pennsylvania Co. for Insurance, organized 1812, retired; Girard L. A. & T., organized 1836, retired; Pennsylvania Mutual, organized 1847; American Life, organized 1850, terminated 1890.

Vermont—National Life, organized 1850.  
Wisconsin—Northwestern Mutual, organized 1859.

Of the last-mentioned companies, 21 are still in active operation, while 13 have either retired from life insurance business or have reinsured in some other company, or have failed.

Between 1861 and 1870, both during and immediately after the war, there was an immense increase in the business of life insurance, and no less than 94 new life insurance companies were organized in the various States (of which the South was responsible for 15), as follows:

Alabama .....	2	Massachusetts .....	1
California .....	2	Michigan .....	1
Connecticut .....	4	Missouri .....	5
Delaware .....	2	New Jersey .....	2
District of Columbia .....	1	New York .....	37
Georgia .....	2	Ohio .....	6
Illinois .....	6	Pennsylvania .....	1
Indiana .....	2	South Carolina .....	6
Iowa .....	1	Rhode Island .....	1
Kansas .....	1	Tennessee .....	4
Kentucky .....	2	Vermont .....	1
Louisiana .....	1	Virginia .....	2
Maryland .....	1		

The people of the South, in the early days of its rehabilitation after 1865, at once began to recognize the advantage of retaining in their midst what money they had, and even then the slogan of "Keep your money at home" must have appealed very strongly to them. The organization of life insurance companies was one of the means adopted for this purpose.

Unfortunately, however, most of the attempts to establish these financial institutions were made by men who did not have the business experience or natural capabilities to carry same out to successful issue, and who, for the purpose of appealing to their fellow-countrymen for their support, and of getting them interested in their projects, placed at the head of those institutions men whose chief recommendation was that they had won renown and reputations through their connection with the war, and whose names, for that reason, were names to be conjured with, Jefferson

Davis himself being one as president of the Carolina Life of Memphis, Tenn.

These were the years when the financial resources of the South were of a very limited character. The result was that a number of these organizations, established as they were in many cases on an entirely insufficient financial basis and having, as it were, only just been born in the South, they had no opportunity of gaining the requisite strength which comes with maturity. Having no support to fall back upon, in the panic of 1873 they either shared the fate of hundreds of banks, insurance companies and other financial institutions in the East and West, and were swept away in the general maelstrom of financial depression which overwhelmed the whole country, or else suffered so severely from it that, although they struggled along for some years, they were never really able to recover themselves and finally had to succumb.

Of these 15 companies, only one is now in existence, the Maryland Life. That this condition, however, was not by any means peculiar to the South, as some would endeavor to make us believe, is evidenced by the fact that of the 79 companies organized in the East and West during the same period, only nine are now operating, while the State of New York, always considered the financial center of the country, was responsible for 37 out of these 79 companies, of which only one, the Metropolitan Life, survives.

While this first attempt to conserve the financial interests in the South met with anything but success, the Southerner was nothing daunted, but believing himself fully capable of measuring up with the best, and that financial success was not indigenous to any one section of the United States, he once more put his shoulder to the wheel, and in the half-century which has elapsed since those days has proven the truth of this contention, and today we find the South standing self-reliant, no longer dependent on other sections of the country as in those early days, but once again taking its position as a leader in the business of the world.

What has been the growth of the life insurance companies of the South is best shown by a comparison of figures giving the number of companies chartered in each Southern State in five decades—1879, 1889, 1899, 1909 and 1919—the total amount of insurance in force, the amount of new business written and the premium income received by such companies during those years.

In 1879 the total amount of insurance in force throughout the country was \$1,439,961,165, the amount of new business written that year by all companies was \$167,865,390, and the total premiums collected was \$53,102,588, the total number of companies being 32.

There were nine Southern companies operating, but of two in the State of Alabama, one in Georgia, one in Louisiana and one in North Carolina it has been impossible to get any returns of their business in that year, as those five companies are no longer in existence.

Of the four companies remaining the following are the figures:

State.	No. of companies.	Total insurance in force.	New business in 1879.	Prem. income.
Kentucky .....	1	\$4,518,617	\$593,506	\$152,263
Maryland .....	2	4,002,983	464,722	124,958
Virginia .....	1	1,750,000	140,000	52,904
Total .....	4	\$10,271,600	\$1,198,228	\$330,125

During the first decade thereafter the number of active companies remained the same; the business of the four companies, however, had increased about 133 per cent, as against an increase of about 111 per cent shown on the total business in force throughout the country.

The figures for the country at large at the end of 1889 were: insurance in force, \$3,147,006,173; insurance written and revived during the year, \$787,665,283, and premium income for the year, \$134,683,894.

The following is business of Southern companies for 1889:

State.	No. of companies.	Total insurance in force.	New business in 1919.	Prem. income.
Kentucky .....	1	\$11,147,682	\$3,290,641	\$393,679
Maryland .....	2	6,130,713	864,928	193,217
Virginia .....	1	5,624,626	3,780,612	151,571
Total .....	4	\$22,902,421	\$7,936,182	\$738,467

Between 1889 and 1899, as will be seen by the following table, the number of Southern companies had only been increased by three, but they showed an advance in the amount of insurance in force of \$45,309,733; in the amount of insurance written during the year \$25,059,585 over 1889, while the premium income was greater by \$2,299,846.

#### BUSINESS FOR SOUTHERN COMPANIES FOR 1899.

State.	No. of companies.	Total insurance in force.	New business in 1919.	Prem. income.
Kentucky	2	\$31,828,911	\$16,424,004	\$1,244,882
Maryland	4	14,876,772	7,106,439	855,530
Virginia	1	22,556,471	9,465,324	937,901
Total.....	7	\$69,262,154	\$32,995,767	\$3,038,313

In moving the clock of time another period of 10 years, what do we find? In the East during that period the world of life insurance had experienced a terrible upheaval, brought about by what is known as the Armstrong investigation made by the New York Legislature in 1905 and 1903, and the people of the South had taken advantage of the feeling created by this investigation to establish a number of life companies in their midst. At the end of 1909 there were 43 companies which had been organized in the South, as against 7 ten years before; the total amount of insurance in Southern companies had risen from \$69,262,154 to \$326,232,078, an increase of nearly 500 per cent. The new business written that year was \$116,441,319, as against \$32,995,767, and the premium income had grown from \$3,038,313 to \$12,984,890. These are shown by the following table:

#### BUSINESS OF SOUTHERN COMPANIES FOR 1919.

State.	No. of companies.	Total insurance in force.	New business in 1919.	Prem. income.
Alabama	3	\$14,281,916	\$7,572,071	\$488,763
Arkansas	1	1,615,509	1,753,000	52,551
Florida	2	5,175,780	2,843,191	190,026
Georgia	4	54,704,408	18,141,315	2,099,165
Kentucky	4	28,106,779	6,668,950	1,069,686
Louisiana	1	3,315,000	1,754,000	116,200
Maryland	4	25,461,068	7,764,314	1,543,037
Mississippi	1	2,235,310	871,486	62,008
North Carolina	5	36,675,069	15,108,154	1,290,567
South Carolina	1	2,551,955	802,700	85,985
Tennessee	3	15,991,681	6,513,483	553,233
Texas	11	55,086,988	21,994,716	2,502,014
Virginia	3	81,632,383	25,169,949	3,511,248
Total.....	43	\$326,232,078	\$116,441,319	\$12,984,890

Coming now to the last decade, the table shows that while the number of companies organized in the South had again been only increased by three, we find that the total amount of insurance in force had grown to more than a billion and a quarter dollars, showing a gain of \$949,483,105, but, what is perhaps most significant, the amount of business written last year in Southern companies was \$377,231,991 more than that written by Southern companies in 1909, or an increase of more than 400 per cent, and the premium income collected was \$50,340,245, as against \$12,984,890 in 1909.

#### BUSINESS OF SOUTHERN COMPANIES FOR 1909.

State.	No. of companies.	Total insurance in force.	New business in 1919.	Prem. income.
Alabama	3	\$51,896,146	\$16,932,426	\$1,607,542
Arkansas	1	8,765,315	2,758,133	270,261
Kentucky	2	8,612,720	26,349,924	2,377,079
Louisiana	3	76,585,465	26,292,294	2,460,284
Maryland	6	122,500,938	37,035,789	4,161,448
Mississippi	3	24,420,218	13,430,498	1,034,324
North Carolina	3	128,387,595	55,037,215	4,843,676
Oklahoma	2	15,301,408	11,515,682	421,235
South Carolina	3	65,567,024	30,853,867	2,701,456
Tennessee	7	158,469,296	101,303,669	11,470,003
Texas	10	298,212,874	93,882,308	10,395,180
Virginia	3	244,596,184	68,280,615	7,994,347
Total.....	46	\$1,275,715,183	\$483,673,310	\$50,340,245

A comparison, for the moment, of the statistics of life insurance as recorded by the statements of the legal reserve companies doing business throughout the entire United States between the years 1860 and 1879 is peculiarly instructive. The following table shows that the years taken for comparison are 1860, just before the Civil War; 1865, just after it; 1870, the year the greatest number of companies were operating; 1872, the highest point reached before the panic of 1873, and 1879, the lowest point touched after the panic:

Year.	Number of companies.	Total insurance in force.	New business written.	Premium income.
1860.....	17	\$163,703,455	\$35,589,934	\$4,770,546
1865.....	30	589,882,253	245,427,057	21,540,045
1870.....	71	2,023,884,955	587,863,236	90,215,300
1872.....	59	2,114,742,591	489,924,857	96,520,575
1879.....	32	1,439,961,165	167,865,390	52,096,253

It will be seen from this table that between 1860 and 1865, notwithstanding the Civil War, a gain was made in insurance in

force of about 255 per cent, while during the five years immediately succeeding the war there was an increase of 264 per cent over the amount of insurance in force of 1865. After 1872, however, the effects of the panic began very seriously to be felt in life insurance circles, numbers of the companies failed or reinsured in other companies, and business fell off very rapidly up to and including 1879, when it reached its low mark, showing a lapse of 31.43 per cent from the business of 1872.

After the low mark in 1879, statistics show a steady growth and increase, with the exception of a slight falling off in 1907, which was promptly overcome in the following year, until we find at the end of 1919 the following figures, which seem almost incredible:

Year.	Number of companies.	Total insurance in force.	New business written.	Premium income.
1919.....	230	\$29,392,249,952	\$7,410,826,704	\$1,209,427,716

This shows a premium income of almost as much as the total insurance in force in 1879.

From the standpoint of Southern insurance companies it is especially interesting to observe how closely the figures of the business in Southern companies in 1919, two years after the late war, compare with those for the whole country of 1867, two years after the Civil War, and also with those of 1879, the low-water mark after the panic:

Date.	Number of Cos.	Insurance in force.	Insurance written.	Premium income.
In entire U. S., 1867..	43	\$1,161,729,776	\$471,611,744	\$50,385,146
In So. companies, 1919	46	1,275,715,183	483,673,310	50,340,245

Judging by comparison of the figures of 40 years ago and those of the present time, the question at once arises in our minds. What will be the results in the South in another 40 years' time? The increase in insurance in force has been practically \$28,000,000,000; the increase in insurance written during the year almost \$7,250,000,000, and the increase in premium income for the year over \$1,150,000,000.

What is there to prevent the South from so developing her own established life insurance companies so that they shall rank as high within her confines as the older ones rank in the East and West, and make a similar pro rata increase in the next 40 years?

One characteristic in the Southerner's make-up which stands out pre eminently is his loyalty to Southern institutions. Once convince him of the soundness of the proposition and of the solid strength behind it, and he will put forth his very utmost effort and all his energy in its support.

Figures, such as those here shown, cannot help but be intensely interesting to all who have the growth of the South at heart, and should convince the most confirmed unbeliever that the companies of Southern organization now operating have proved themselves in every way worthy followers and emulators of those great life insurance companies which have done so much throughout the world for the benefit of the communities in which they operate.

Past experience has shown the enormous value life insurance companies have been to the East and West, what the millions of dollars collected by them have done toward the advancement of business and the general betterment of those portions of the country, and it can be readily seen what it would have meant to the South generally if one tithe of the moneys paid out by the people of the South in premiums could have been retained within the borders of the South and applied toward its own upbuilding.

In the light of this experience and the change that has been developed in the South, more particularly within the last few years, we may well look forward with confidence to the future.

Less than half a century ago England was the workshop of the world, but the energy shown by the people of this country has made it a successful competitor in the world's markets.

Until recently Great Britain was absolutely the financial power of the world. Today this country has an even greater voice than England.

Why should not the South duplicate in life insurance what has been accomplished in other sections of the country?

The future of Southern life insurance companies then rests with the people of the South. If the insuring public will accord their loyal and hearty co-operation to those who have shown themselves worthy of their confidence by giving them their full measure of support, there can be no question as to the final result. Year by year we shall see these companies grow and others arise as the times require to assist in building up the financial standing of the South till it reaches the pinnacle to which it aspires.



## Methods and Cost of Pulp and Paper Manufacture.

There are four general processes of reducing wood to a pulp condition, states the United States Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., in answer to frequent requests for general information on pulp and paper making. These are known as the ground wood, sulphite, sulphate and soda processes of pulping.

The ground-wood process of pulping is used mainly for the reduction of non-resinous, long-fibered woods, such as spruce and balsam. The barked wood in 2-foot lengths is ground on a grindstone, the surface of which has been sharpened to produce a cutting action. The yield of pulp is approximately 90 per cent of the weight of the raw wood. The pulp is inferior in quality and is used only to mix with longer and stronger fibered stock, such as unbleached sulphite pulp, in the manufacture of paper in which permanency is not required, as in newsprint, cheap catalog, magazine and certain other papers. It is also used to a large extent in the manufacture of wall board.

The sulphite process is used chiefly for the reduction of long-fibered, non-resinous, coniferous woods, such as spruce, balsam and hemlock, giving a yield of less than 45 per cent based on the weight of the original wood used. This pulp can be bleached to a high degree of white, and is largely used both unbleached and bleached in the manufacture of books, newsprint, wrapping, bond and tissue papers.

The sulphate or kraft process of pulping is used for the reduction of any long-fibered wood, and yields approximately 45 per cent. This is an alkaline process, and can be used for the reduction of both resinous and non-resinous woods, such as the pines, spruces, hemlocks, firs, etc. Kraft pulp is normally not bleached, but on account of its strength it is used for the manufacture of kraft wrapping paper and high-test container board.

The soda process is restricted in use to the short-fibered deciduous woods, such as aspen, cottonwood, willow, gum woods, etc., yielding less than 45 per cent. The resulting pulp is invariably bleached to a high degree of white, and after admixture with a longer and stronger fibered stock, such as spruce sulphite, is used for the manufacture of book, lithograph, envelope papers, etc.

No accurate figures are available as to the cost of a pulp and paper mill, but it is the opinion of the laboratory that, under present conditions, a balanced pulp and paper mill cannot be erected at a cost of less than \$45,000 or \$50,000 per ton capacity of finished paper per day. It is not feasible, except under abnormal conditions, to erect a pulp plant of less than 25 tons capacity, requiring approximately 60 cords of wood a day. Before proceeding with the erection of a pulp and paper mill a competent engineer who has specialized in this field should make a very careful survey of the economic conditions, such as labor, markets, living conditions, cost of fuel and power, as such factors are of decided importance in determining the financial success of the enterprise.

### Suitability of Southern Woods for Pulp and Paper Manufacture.

The laboratory has frequent requests for information concerning the suitability of various Southern woods for the manufacture of pulp and paper. In the South there are large stands of various species of pines, including long-leaf and short-leaf yellow pine, scrub, pitch, loblolly, etc. These woods are characterized by having a good fiber length. However, on account of their pitch content, the laboratory does not believe that they can be reduced by either the sulphite or ground-wood processes of pulping to a grade of pulp to compete commercially with that made from Northern non-resinous, long-fibered, coniferous woods, such as spruce, balsam or hemlock.

The various species of Southern pines can best be reduced by the sulphate or kraft process of pulping, and the resulting pulp utilized for the manufacture of kraft wrapping paper or high-test container board. These pines can also be reduced by the soda process and the resulting pulp utilized in the manufacture of grades of paper in which sulphate pulp is ordinarily used. It is possible that further work will demonstrate the feasibility of pulping these pines by the sulphate process, bleaching the pulp to a satisfactory degree of white and mixing it with short-fibered sulphite or soda pulp made from other Southern woods, such as the gum woods, for the production of magazine, book, envelope or lithograph papers. The yield of pulp by the soda and sulphate processes is less than 45 per cent.

The large stands of hardwoods occurring in the South consist,

in part, of the various species of gumwood, cottonwood, sycamore, basswood, magnolia, willow, etc. All of these woods are short fibered and, according to laboratory experience, can be most satisfactorily reduced by the soda and sulphate processes of pulping. This pulp after admixture with a longer and stronger fibered stock, such as bleached spruce sulphite or pine sulphate pulp, can be used for the production of book, envelope or lithograph paper.

## Tomoka Land Development Near Daytona, Fla.

The Tomoka Land Co., with the co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce of Daytona, Fla., and the citizens of that section, recently closed a deal which enabled the General Society of Belgium Immigration to purchase a portion of the Tomoka tract for colonization purposes. The land is said to be admirable for agricultural development, especially trucking, requiring little drainage, and the Tomoka Land Co., it is stated, will co-operate with the Belgium colonists in bringing the tract to a high state of cultivation.

The Tomoka Company for years has been conducting lumbering and naval stores operations on the tract of about 40,000 acres located in Volusia county, about five miles west of Daytona, Fla., and is now preparing to subdivide the property and offer it for agricultural purposes.

Conditions and character of the land purchased for the Belgians is outlined in the following by W. E. Dunaway, Agricultural Agent of Volusia County, who states that a portion of the Tomoka tract has been under cultivation and proven very productive when there was not too much moisture.

"I find the soil of a very desirable type of dark sandy loam, underlaid with a clay and chocolate-brown subsoil. This soil will have a tendency to acidity, which can be remedied by a liberal application of lime.

"In respect to drainage, it would seem that the natural waterways are adequate, if they are deepened or cleaned out, to take care of all the water that might come from lateral canals. It might be necessary to do some dynamiting to crack the subsoil so as to allow the water to penetrate below the subsoil and then into the lateral canals.

"This particular type of soil is adapted to the growing of general farm crops, and vegetables, such as corn, potatoes, beans, hay, forage grasses, peanuts, cassava, sugar-cane and other crops. Of the vegetables, it will practically grow all varieties that are produced in Florida. Such fruits as blackberry, grape, persimmon, guava, fig and plums can be produced. However, this type of soil is not suitable to citrus culture.

"In conclusion, I would say that if these lands are thoroughly drained, it would be hard to find better farming lands in Florida."

Mr. Dunaway, however, stated that the lands can be drained properly at moderate cost, as they lie several feet above the level of the streams flowing through. In his opinion, the lateral canals required in most instances need be little more than shallow ditches which can be scooped out with a hand shovel.

Daytona is directly distinguished as an attractive winter tourist resort. With the development of the large available farming area, which includes the Tomoka tract, it will also become an all-the-year-round place of business.

## Automobile Dealers in New Mexico Help to Supply Demand in Texas.

Lubbock, Tex., September 3.—[Special.]—Buying automobiles of dealers in New Mexico, driving them to Texas and selling them at profits ranging from \$100 to \$200 each has become quite an industry recently. In the section around Lubbock a number of men are engaged in this business. It is found that the dealers of many towns of New Mexico are well stocked with automobiles, particularly of the cheaper variety, while the demand in Texas far exceeds the supply. It is an easy matter for a speculator to purchase two or three automobiles in the neighboring State, bring them overland to points in the interior of Texas and sell them on sight at good profits. Recently a ranch foreman near Lubbock purchased three cheap cars in New Mexico, drove them to Sweetwater, Tex., and sold them upon arrival at \$100 each more than he paid for them. This transaction so pleased the man that he returned at once to New Mexico for another supply of cars. It is only one instance of many similar transactions.

## Will Drill Deep Test Wells in Search for "Mother Pool."

Monroe, La., September 3—[Special].—George O. Baird of Shreveport, who recently sold out his oil properties in the Homer field of Louisiana, has joined the Northeastern Louisiana forces in the quest for the "mother pool" that all operators are confident exists in this end of the State, and has acquired 8000 to 10,000 acres of leases in the Union parish area, near the Ouachita parish line. Mr. Baird will drill two or three deep-test oil wells. Drilling on his first well in 4-19-2, Union parish, in the D'Arbonne section, began this week.

The Constantine Oil & Refining Co. of Tulsa, Okla., whose first gas well in Union county, Arkansas, near the Louisiana line, "blew" itself in three months ago, has entered into contract with the city of El Dorado, Ark., to furnish that town with gas to supply light and fuel for the two schools of the city, the electric light and power plant of the Arkansas Light Co. and various industrial plants. Gas will be furnished El Dorado from Constantine well, the so-called "wonder well" of the Southern gas fields. This well has been "wild" almost continually for the past three months, and has wasted gas variously estimated at from \$100,000 to \$150,000. Fearing a fuel shortage next winter, the Mayor and Aldermen of El Dorado negotiated with the company to supply gas to that city for 20 cents a thousand feet. The Constantine company will build mains from Constantine wells to the corporate limits of El Dorado, and the town will build the mains within the corporate limits. Material has been ordered from Tulsa, and the work of building the line will begin within 30 days. The company has started work on its second well near the Constantine, hoping to reduce the pressure of the first well and also to prevent the escape of gas from thousands of miniature wells for a half-mile or more around the Constantine gusher.

Several new gas wells were started in the Ouachita-Morehouse fields this week. They are: Spyker No. 6 in 8-20-5, Morehouse parish, and Fee No. 2 in 9-19-5, Morehouse parish, by the Southern Carbon Co.; United No. 1 in 17-25-2, Morehouse parish, by the United Carbon Co.; Wade No. 1 in 53-20-4 of Morehouse parish by the United Oil and Natural Gas Products Corporation, and Harris No. 2 in 22-19-4 of Ouachita parish by the Oscar Nelson Company of Louisiana.

## Oil Production in the Hewitt Field of Oklahoma.

Ardmore, Okla., September 4—[Special].—Estimates of the possible production of proven and settled production areas of the Hewitt field are varying from 2500 to 5000 barrels per acre per foot. They are being made in view of a number of wells that have been producing over six months now being classed as having settled production and as a basis for production sales. In the light of these estimates the recent sale for \$800,000 of an 80-acre lease containing one producing well is thought to have been made on a conservative basis.

If the lower estimate of 2500 barrels should be correct, a well containing a 40 foot sand would produce 100,000 barrels and a 40-acre lease 4,000,000 barrels, or nearly \$15,000,000 worth of oil. If, therefore, news should go to the world that such a lease had been sold for \$1,000,000, the percentage of future profit would be tremendous, yet probably the world would look upon the buying figure itself as enormous.

Oil sands of the field range in thickness from 30 to 80 feet, according to local operators, and the flush production has ranged from 100 to 800 barrels. At least one well now making settled production made 750 barrels flush, and is now making steadily 350 barrels.

Good authority appears to be back of the statement that one tract in the Healdton field up to January 1 had made 42,000 barrels of oil per acre-foot. In that field, however, are oil sands over 300 feet thick that probably will produce oil two or three generations. It is not improbable that on the whole the Hewitt sands will produce 60 to 75 per cent as much oil as Healdton. Indeed, it is not improbable that should Hewitt cover as much territory as Healdton, Hewitt will produce as much oil as Healdton. Hewitt oil is of higher gravity than Healdton, and therefore undoubtedly comes from different sand areas.

Healdton's excellent record doubtless was a reason for the Bureau of Mines beginning its sub-surface investigation in Oklahoma in the Hewitt field, for Hewitt's record during the last few

months and the excellent geological reports on much contiguous territory will produce unusual wildcatting activity. The bureau's investigation lately in proving mathematically the inclines and declines of the oil sands already has produced the belief that some wells on the south edge of the Hewitt pool called dry holes were not drilled deep enough to reach the declining sand.

A halt has been called to unintelligent drilling in unproven territory by the bureau's revelations. Future test wells will be drilled carefully and rotary tools supplanted at proper levels by cable tools.

## Monroe Gas Field Extended to the South.

Monroe, La., September 3—[Special].—The proven Monroe gas field has been extended 40 to 50 miles to the south by the discovery of gas at the well of the Transcontinental Oil & Gas Co. of Pittsburgh, with offices in Shreveport. The location is 1½ miles west of Columbia, in Caldwell parish. This is the first indication of gas south of Monroe. The strike is said to indicate that gas may be found abundantly in Caldwell parish, being an especially heavy flow and sufficient to furnish light and power for the entire town of Columbia. It has created great interest not only in the Monroe gas territory, but throughout the State, as it will undoubtedly be the signal for great developments in the construction of carbon and gasoline extraction plants, as well as for a widespread campaign for the development of the gas industry in Caldwell parish.

The Monroe gas field is being extended, moreover, to all parts of Northeastern Louisiana. Confined originally to Ouachita parish, the area was later extended to Morehouse parish; thence into Union and other parishes, until there is every indication that before long the gas territory will include seven or eight different Louisiana parishes. In the last month it has been extended both to the east and west of Monroe, the proven field having been opened up 20 miles to the east by the big gasser brought in by the West Virginia Oil & Gas Co. in the extreme eastern part of Ouachita parish, near the Richland-West Carroll parish line. This well has a capacity of 26,000,000 cubic feet a day. The field was extended to the west, also in the Ouachita area, by the discovery of gas at the well of the Allen Oil Co. of Monroe, 15 miles from Monroe, near the Lincoln parish line. Gas is now being developed in the Northeastern Louisiana fields from almost to the Arkansas line for a distance of about 120 miles to the south by the strike of the Transcontinental Oil & Gas Co., and to the east and west for a distance of approximately 50 miles as a result of the discovery of gas by the Allen Oil Co. and the West Virginia Oil & Gas Co.

An interesting feature of the rapid extension of the proven Monroe gas field is the fact that this has been brought about by companies whose primary purpose is to develop oil.

## Extensive Developments to Follow Big Transaction in Central West Texas Oil Leases.

Eastland, Tex., September 1—[Special].—By the purchase of approximately 4000 acres of oil lease holdings in Eastland, Stephens, Brown and Coleman counties from the Ballentine Oil Corporation and a controlling interest in the refinery of the Liberty Refining Corporation at Cisco the Virginia Company, Inc., has greatly strengthened its position in the oil industry in the Central West Texas fields. The consideration involved in the transaction runs well up into the millions of dollars, it is stated. Along with the lease holdings of the Ballentine Oil Corporation went five strings of drilling tools, 13 producing shallow wells, power pumping plant, two producing wells in the Ranger district and other valuable equipment. The Virginia Company, Inc., already had a daily production of about 5000 barrels upon its leases in Stephens county. It plans to develop its acquired holdings on an extensive scale.

## \$500,000 Deal in Coal Lands.

Huntington, W. Va., August 31—[Special].—C. T. Benton and others of Huntington, having purchased 2700 acres of coal land in McDowell county, West Virginia, from the Tyree Land Co., have formed a \$500,000 company known as the Mountain State Coal Co. for the purpose of developing the territory acquired, engineers being now engaged in making preliminary surveys. The company will maintain its general offices in Huntington.

## Government Announces Position on Importation of German Dyestuffs.

Washington, D. C., September 4—[Special.]—The Department of State, through the War Trade Board Section, has issued statements explanatory of the Government's position on importations of dyestuffs and chemical drugs, with particular reference to allocations made by the Reparations Committee:

The full statement as to chemical drugs follows:

"The Reparation Commission has offered to this Government the right to participate in the purchase of certain chemical drugs from stocks impounded in Germany as well as from subsequent production of German manufacturers, rendered available to the commission by the Treaty of Versailles.

"From the records in possession of the War Trade Board Section it would appear that practically all these chemical drugs are now being manufactured in this country. They are available to the American consumer on reasonable terms as to price, quality and production. Reliable reports indicate the domestic product is equal to the German in quality; that the average price is substantially the same as that asked by the German manufacturers for stocks of current production, and that these drugs are manufactured in this country in quantity sufficient to meet all indicated domestic demand. The foregoing covers not only synthetic organics of commerce, but likewise practically all of the German patented products.

"From the foregoing it would seem that there is no present need or demand in this country for these chemical drugs of German manufacture. For this reason this Government does not feel it advisable to take active steps to place upon the market foreign-made drugs which would compete with those of domestic manufacture, and therefore will not exercise its option upon impounded stocks of chemical drugs of German manufacture or upon stocks of chemical drugs manufactured during the months of January, 1920, to June, 1920, inclusive.

"This Government will, however, retain its right to participate in allotments from future daily production of chemical drugs which may be manufactured by Germany during the next four and one-half years, in view of the possibility that a need in this country may arise at some future time for certain chemical drugs which may at that period be unobtainable from domestic sources."

The Government authorizes the Textile Alliance, Inc., to undertake, without profit to itself, if found to be necessary and advisable, "to purchase such dyes as may be required and ordered through it by American consumers from future daily production of German manufacturers for the four-and-one-half-year period, commencing July 1, 1920." Resale of such German dyes is to be under terms assuring "fair and equal treatment for all consumers."

The most important feature of the Government's announcement is that a decision has been reached to exercise its options on German future daily production. It is stated that the Department of State has received information which would indicate that for some time to come the German factories will not be in a position to supply all expected requirements of the allied and associated countries and to fill Government orders emanating from these sources. If these indications are correct, it would appear that unless this Government indicated a desire to exercise its option on future daily production and should render available machinery which would make it possible for American consumers, if they so desire, to obtain colors from this source, the American consumer might not be able to get such German dyes as he required. The consumer should clearly understand that he is not obligated or even advised to place orders through the machinery made available by the Government. If he believes that German dyes may be obtained from unofficial sources, he may, subject to the then existing import regulations, either order such dyes as he needs direct from the German manufacturer or through such agent or agency as he may designate.

If the consumer, however, cannot obtain, or believes he cannot obtain, dyes by other means, the Government can exercise its option on the subsequent daily production of the German factories and the Textile Alliance, Inc., can transmit his orders for purchase from official sources.

It is understood that it is not the intention of the Government to vary in any way from its policy of bringing into the United States only those dyes which cannot be secured under fair terms from American producers.

Admittedly, the information relative to the quantity of dyes

Germany will be able to produce is somewhat conflicting. Nor has any final arrangement been made with Germany by the Reparations Commission in the modification or extension of the particular percentages of output provided for in the Peace Treaty. It is known, however, that very important negotiations in that direction are now going on, and may shortly be brought to a head.

## Report on Coal and Coke Production.

A partial recovery from the depression of the preceding week carried production well over the 11,000,000 ton mark during the week ended August 28, says the weekly report of the United States Geological Survey. The total output of soft coal, including lignite and coal coked at the mines, is estimated at 11,374,000 net tons. This was an increase of 326,000 tons, or 3 per cent, over the week before, but was still 439,000 tons short of the output attained in the second week of August. The recovery is the more significant when it is remembered that during the first half of the week most of the mines of Indiana were still closed by the second outbreak of the daymen's strike. By Thursday, August 26, all but 29 Indiana mines were back at work, and by Saturday all but 14 were back.

The year 1920 is 15,500,000 tons behind 1917, and 40,500,000 tons behind 1918, but is 49 $\frac{7}{8}$  million tons ahead of 1919. In this connection it should be remembered that production during 1918 exceeded consumption and provided for a net addition to consumers' stocks by the end of the year of approximately 30,000,000 tons. In 1919 the condition was reversed; consumption exceeded production, and there was a net draft on stocks of perhaps 40,000,000 tons for the year.

Shipments of Pennsylvania anthracite originated by the principal anthracite-carrying roads, in part estimated, numbered 35,046 cars during the last week of August. This indicates a total production of domestic and steam sizes and including mine fuel and sales to local trade, amounting to 1,800,000 net tons. The local strike at Pittston continued, and was in part the cause of the fact that the week's output was 141,000 tons short of that of the corresponding week of 1919.

Cumulative shipments since the beginning of the coal year, beginning April 1, 1920, now stand at 33,579,000 net tons. This was a slight decrease when compared with the preceding coal year.

Production of beehive coke declined slightly during the week ended August 28. The total output, as indicated by railroad shipments, in part estimated, is placed at 412,000 net tons, a decrease of 13,000 tons, or 3 per cent, when compared with the preceding week. Production declined in Pennsylvania and Alabama, but increased in West Virginia and Virginia. In the Connellsville region, as reported by the Connellsville Courier, the output was 211,100 tons, as against 219,060 during the preceding week. The present rate of production is about the same as that which prevailed a year ago. The cumulative tonnage since January 1, 1920, however, shows an increase of nearly 10 per cent over 1919.

## Louisville Firm Completes Sugar Machinery Order for Cuba.

Louisville, Ky., September 4—[Special.]—Although several hundred miles inland, the Kirschdorfer-Hutchison Company of Louisville is finishing up a nice export order for a sugar refinery in Cuba, this order consisting of blower and conveyor equipment to be used in collecting sugar dust and vapor, which was in former years lost in many of the sugar plants. The order calls for four large dust collectors, 12 feet in diameter and 22 feet high, and necessary conveyor pipe, etc. The equipment is being put up in semi-knock-down form, and will be tested and shipped to a Gulf port for export, two cars being required in moving it from Louisville. The order runs into fairly large figures and is the first of several that have been lined up.

## \$2,000,000 Virginia Collieries Chartered.

Capitalized at \$2,000,000, the National Collieries Co. has been chartered with principal offices at Christiansburg, Va., and coal lands with mining equipments in the Christiansburg district. David F. Reid of Merrimac Mines, Va., is president and Hunter J. Phlegar is secretary.



## The Presence of Marsh Gas and Its Significance.

Pascagoula, Miss., August 31.

*Editor Manufacturers Record:*

I am in constant receipt of inquiries, by person and by letter, from parties living in Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Western Louisiana as to the gas escapements that may be found issuing from the soil in the States named, and the inquiry always is: "Are these gas escapements important, or is it only Marsh gas?" This ghost of stupidity and ignorance—Marsh gas—is responsible for as much lack of enterprise and arrested development of Southern resources as any cause that I know.

Mendeleff, the great Russian chemist, in his "Principles of Chemistry," tells us that Methane, or Marsh gas, is gas that is composed of one element of carbon in combination with four elements of hydrogen, and its symbol CH<sub>4</sub>.

"When wood, coal and many other vegetable and animal substances," he says, "are decomposed by the action of heat without access of air—that is, are subjected to dry distillation, they evolve in addition to many other gaseous products of decomposition (carbonic anhydride, hydrogen and various other substances) a great deal of methane (Marsh gas). Generally, the gas that is used for lighting purposes is obtained by this means, and therefore always contains marsh gas, mixed with dry hydrogen and other vapors and gases, although it is subsequently purified from many of them. As the decomposition of organic matter, which forms coal, is still going on underground, the evolution of large quantities of marsh gas frequently occurs in coal mines. \* \* \* In some districts, particularly in those where petroleum is found, as, for instance, near Baku, where a temple of the Indian fire worshippers was built, and in Pennsylvania and other places, marsh gas in abundance issues from the earth, and is used, like coal gas, for the purpose of lighting and warming. \* \* \* In some mountain districts, as, for instance, by the slopes of the Caucasian chain, on inclines lying in a direction parallel to the range, an oily combustible liquid issues from the earth, together with salt water and hot gases (methane (marsh gas) and others); it has a tarry smell and a dark brown color, and is lighter than water. This liquid is called naphtha or rock oil (petroleum), and is obtained in large quantities by sinking wells and deep bore holes in those places where traces of naphtha are observed, this naphtha being sometimes thrown up from the wells in fountains of considerable height. The evolution of naphtha is always accompanied by salt water and marsh gas." ("Principles of Chemistry," Vol. I, pp. 388-398. From Seventh Russian Edition and Third English Edition. 1905.)

Other gases besides marsh gas accompany the evolution of petroleum, but they generally make only a small percentage of the whole; as, for instance, the wells in the Caddo fields, Louisiana, analyze 95 per cent marsh gas, and the Phyllis Well at Montegut, La., gives marsh gas 89.499 per cent. In short, it matters not whether the gas escapements of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Central and South Mississippi and Louisiana are marsh gas or some other gas; the important point is whether there is enough of them and whether they come from depths of 100 feet or more. If they do, they are important, and if the gas is in sufficient quantity, it is commercially valuable and may be used in the arts and in commerce.

CHAS. E. CHIDSEY.

## The Predicament of the Wool Producers.

FLORALA LUMBER CO., Florala, Ala.

We now have our season's clip of wool ready for the market, but as there is very little demand, we find practically no market for it.

We have approximately 50,000 pounds on hand good grade wool, and if you can possibly give us any information as to what you think of conditions we will appreciate it very much.

Understand that practically all of the woolen mills are closed down for the present, no doubt for the purpose of unloading their high-priced goods. We cannot help but feel that the mills will eventually start up, and no doubt there will be a demand and at fairly good prices.

We sold our last year's clip at 70 cents per pound f. o. b. cars this place; so far we have not found anyone interested, and have not even had an offer. We have set a price of 45 cents f. o. b. cars this plant, and offered it subject to prior sale.

## City of Wilmington to Take Over Liberty Shipyard.

Raleigh, N. C., September 2—[Special.]—The city of Wilmington has arranged for a loan to enable it to take over the Liberty Shipyard, for which it pays the United States \$38,000. Special care will be given to the construction of the terminal warehouses there for railway and ship service. The United States Government is interested in this port development, and will co-operate in it heartily. There is now 28 feet of water on the bar; the harborage at the south port, at the mouth of the Cape Fear River, 30 miles below, is admirable. The bar can be deepened and the upper river, now navigable for light-draft boats to Fayetteville, can be made again a notable artery of trade. Wilmington's position south of Cape Hatteras is a very strong one. As the leading port of North Carolina, which in 1919 won the high position of fourth agricultural State in the Union, Wilmington's position is particularly good. For a number of years a great part of North Carolina's trade has gone through the port of Norfolk, while Wilmington was largely ignored, but now conditions are to change as soon as the public terminals and their warehouses are ready for use.

## Big West Virginia Coal Purchase.

Development plans are being prepared by engineers for a big coal development in West Virginia, to be undertaken by J. A. Paisley, president of the Valley Camp Coal Co. of Pittsburgh. He has purchased 13,608 acres of Monongalia county coal land at a price reported as approximately \$500 per acre, a total of \$6,804,000 for the property. The land is located on the Monongalia Railway, connecting link of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, and the Morgantown & Wheeling Railroad, with 2500 acres outcropped and the balance requiring a 100-foot shaft. The coal is in a nine-foot vein of the Pittsburgh steam and by-product class. The land was purchased from the Cochran Estate of Uniontown, Pa., and West Virginia.

## Important Arkansas Timber Development.

Canadian manufacturers will develop 23,000 acres of cypress, oak, ash and gum timber lands located between Humphrey and Cornerstone in Arkansas. They have purchased this property and a 100-acre site for mill with daily capacity of 75,000 feet of lumber, this plant to be built at Humphrey and cost probably \$500,000. The timber will be cut and shipped as rough lumber to the four Canadian factories of the Harris Company of Toronto, which is undertaking this development. An 18-mile railway will be constructed through the timber tract, and surveys have begun under A. H. Yost, who represents a Memphis firm which has received contract for building the mill and railway. About \$1,000,000 will be the total investment of the Harris Company.

## Plans to Be Laid for Increasing Livestock Production.

Chicago, Ill., September 4—[Special.]—Representatives of the Chicago packers have sent letters to stockraisers, railroad officials and bankers of the Middle and Far West asking them to attend a conference here on September 10 to discuss plans for financing increased production of livestock. Federal Reserve Bank officials will also be in attendance. The purpose of the conference is stated to be "to find out if there is not a better plan by which the livestock industry can be protected and financed, to the end that confidence and normal food production be restored and abnormal shipments of young and breeding livestock be stopped."

## Personal Mention.

Mr. Charles Whiting Baker, for many years editor-in-chief of Engineering News, and since 1917 consulting editor of Engineering News-Record, has announced his resignation and the establishment under his direction of the Engineering Business Exchange of New York.

Mr. Stanley E. Morse has been elected president of the Southern Section of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, succeeding E. R. Gross of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College.

# THE IRON AND STEEL SITUATION

## Transportation Improved in Pittsburgh District—Iron and Steel Market Stagnant.

Pittsburgh, Pa., September 6—[Special.]—There has been further and more marked improvement in transportation conditions as they relate to the movement of steel products from mills. With occasional exceptions, mills are shipping all their current product, and in the majority of cases they are also picking up some of the steel previously accumulated. In the case of a considerable proportion of the mills there has now been a material decrease in the accumulations of unshipped steel. The accumulations, as a whole, reached their high point late in July, when there was something like 2,500,000 gross tons of finished and semi-finished steel at mills.

The chief transportation difficulty now is in connection with embargoes, which are still numerous. The mills can ship their product, but not to all customers, and thus the majority of consumers are fairly well supplied with steel, while some obtain scarcely any. Such consumers cannot relieve their situation by making fresh purchases in the market, since the embargo applies to the consignee, and would count as much on a shipment from one mill as from another.

Opinion is divided as to whether the coal mine car preference will be extended again. The original 30-day order dated from June 21, and there have been two 30-day extensions, so that unless extended the priority would run out September 18. The steel industry, with occasional exceptions, has been getting all the coal it needed, and thus has not derived much satisfaction from the order, while it has suffered the other way, in being deprived of gondola cars for shipping its products. The original order was interpreted by some roads as including as coal cars all flat-bottom gondolas 30 inches and higher inside measurement, while other roads set 33 inches as the limit. By a specific ruling later the order was made to include only such cars measuring 36 inches and over. The iron and steel industry is now working to have the Interstate Commerce Commission modify the order further, so as to include only cars 42 inches and higher. Such a change would release a good many cars for general service. So far as concerns the Pittsburgh coal district, the order may soon cancel itself automatically by the coal mines getting as many cars as their men are willing to load. It would require only about a 75 per cent car supply to fit this point. At the river mines, where there is a full supply of transportation, there was the experience recently of a 100 per cent labor supply one week and a 70 per cent supply the next week, due presumably to the men "laying off" on account of there being a payday.

There are some very bad spots in the transportation situation, and one in particular may be mentioned, several pipe mills being unable to ship as much tonnage as they could two months ago. An order was made by the Interstate Commerce Commission requiring that a certain number of cars be furnished each day to stated mills for moving oil country goods to the South and Southwest. The railroads furnished the cars, but in some cases it seems they furnished correspondingly fewer other cars or decreased the other supply even more, so that while the oil trade was benefited the pipe mills were worse off.

### Markets Stagnant.

As the time approached when by precedent the iron and steel markets should become more active by reason of the passage of the traditionally dull July-August period, the markets have become quieter still, and they may now be described as almost absolutely stagnant. Most consumers of pig-iron regard present prices as practically prohibitive. As to steel products, jobbers and manufacturing consumers have no incentive to take hold for far forward deliveries, as prices of independents are so much above those of the Steel Corporation that there is little expectation they can be maintained for any length of time. As to early deliveries, buyers have less occasion than formerly to buy, as they are getting better deliveries on their contracts.

The mills are so well sold up, however, that offerings of early delivery material are very scant, and thus even a small demand is sufficient to support prices. There is no general trend in prices upwards or downwards. Here and there one mill or another has advanced its price on a given commodity, but frequently the mill

states that it has nothing to sell, even at the new price, and the advance may have been made for the sentimental effect. On the other hand, there are occasional instances of price declines made under stress of actual competition. In general the cases of either sort are not sufficient to disclose a definite price trend in the market.

### Record Puddling Rate.

Wages of puddlers and other skilled men in the iron mills of the Central West are governed by a sliding scale of wages, the rates for each bi-monthly period being regulated by the average invoice price of base sizes of iron bars shipped from the selected mills during the 60 days ending the 20th of the preceding month. The settlement made last week showed a bar-iron average of 3.40 cents, against an average of 3.25 cents at the preceding settlement. During the war the average rose to a maximum of 3.45 cents, but on account of changes in the basis rates the puddling rate now to be paid is the highest on record, \$18.02 per gross tons, and the same statement may be made as to other iron-mill rates, for busheling, heating, rolling, etc. Prior to recent years the highest puddling rate on record was \$9, in the last four months of 1864 and in November, 1866, but the highest bar-iron price was 7.50 cents, late in 1864. Thus the men receive twice as much money per ton, while the selling price of the product is less than half as much, so that the workman gets four times as large a proportion of the realized price as he did late in 1864.

### Advance in Nails.

Several weeks ago one of the independent wire mills advanced its price on wire nails from \$4 to \$4.25, and since then others have done so until \$4.25 is now the independent minimum, with a few asking \$4.50. The Steel Corporation adheres to its price of \$3.25, the price which became effective March 21, 1919, as a reduction from \$3.50 by the Industrial Board readjustment of that time. When, after a few months, the independents began advancing their prices they argued that one could not secure deliveries from the Steel Corporation, which simply meant that the Corporation could not supply the entire demand. In 1918, the last year reported upon, the Corporation made 53 per cent of all the wire nails made in the United States, and presumably it is doing as well as this now. Thus with the Corporation at \$3.25 and the independents at \$4.25, the average mill price may be taken at slightly under \$3.75. It would be interesting to know whether retailers and consumers are getting the benefit of the Steel Corporation's price. The Corporation made an effort to hold its jobbing customers to a 50-cent margin on its nails, but how successful it has been is not known. Last month the Corporation adopted a new nail card, which conforms to the increased extras embodied in the independent card put out February 16, 1920. On a typical specification the extras make nails cost an average of something like 35 cents a keg over the base rates, which apply to 20d and larger, the extras beginning with 16d.

### Pig-Iron Stagnant.

The buying in pig-iron seems to be over as regards the Western Pennsylvania and Valley districts, at any rate. The average consumer insists that prices are too high, and is content to wait, feeling that the chances of price changes are in his favor. Furnaces are making no effort to press sales, stating that their order-books are comfortably filled. Thus the producers have a certain amount of pig-iron sold and the consumers have a certain amount bought. The wait is to determine whether the sellers will run out of orders first or the consumers run out of iron, this depending on the relation between production and consumption. Chances are in favor of production increasing, as coke supplies are gradually improving. As to consumption, of late there have been many reports of foundries having leaner order-books, and it is said that already some foundries have decreased their rates of operation. There has been a long period of restricted production, on account of strikes and traffic difficulties, and this period was entered upon when there were no unusual stocks in the hands of consumers, so that thus far production and consumption have been equal, and if production increases consumption must also increase in order to sustain the market. The valley market remains quotable at \$50 for foundry and malleable and \$48.50 for Bessemer and basic. Freight to Pittsburgh is now \$1.96, against \$1.40 formerly.

## Steady Production of Pig-Iron at Birmingham—Difficulties in Transportation.

Birmingham, Ala., September 6.—[Special.]—The problem of delivery is a stupendous one. For a week or two it is quite satisfactory and then, gradually dropping back, it finds pig-iron and steel manufacturers in the South considerably stirred up at not being able to move out all of the pig-iron they desire to. But one or two furnace companies are taking on business, delivery during the fourth quarter of this year, and two or three at the most are willing to sell into next year. The quotations are firm, \$42 per ton, No. 2 foundry, 1.75 to 2.25 per cent silicon basis, on which sales are being consummated, while a higher price is again being heard of on spot or fourth quarter iron. Reiteration is given to statements that there is no intent of advancing the prices of iron for the time being, though supply and demand will regulate future operations in this line. Production in the South is being kept steady, and as far as can be seen this will be a fact for some time to come. An emergency is hardly looked for now, with every precaution being taken as to labor. There is some intimation of bringing about the open shop throughout the district. It is now a fact in a large proportion of the iron and steel industry here.

Estimates made now of the accumulation of pig-iron on furnace yards in this district show more than 150,000 tons, though during the past 10 days or two weeks the make was being hauled out right along. Home consumption has made improvement also, and there is more iron being melted here now than ever before. Small foundries, requiring 30 to 50 tons of iron a day, have had difficulty of getting the product, though in some instances it was possible to deliver same by trucks. The experience of one of the new sanitary-pipe plants of the city, though almost in the heart of the pig-iron making section of the district, was remarkable. After the plant had been completed and some orders taken there was no iron with which to operate. Finally one of the furnace companies came to the rescue of the company and delivered a quantity of iron, which is now being consumed steadily. In the meantime, effort is being made to get delivery on orders placed some time back, and to place new business by this little concern. Other smaller industries in the Birmingham district are buying iron right along, and in some instances are piling it up, while others are not getting all they need, and financial arrangements are no barrier.

There has been no interference with production so far because of a car shortage in handling raw material. One of the larger companies has purchased some cars to be operated between their own plants; for instance, carrying coal to the coke ovens and coke from the latter plant to the furnaces, most of the haulage being on company's own rails. Many of the ore cars in this district are suited for practically nothing else than to the use they are being put.

Production of pig-iron in Alabama for the month of August will show, when the collaboration is completed, to be equal to what it was in July, if not more, and the July make was the largest in a long while. Alabama's showing in the official tabulation of iron production for the first six months was splendid, amounting to 1,225,246 tons. It is a foregone certainty that the last half of the year will show an even larger output, so that 1920 will produce more iron than 1919, when official figures amounted to 2,130,092 tons, and in 1918, when the total was 2,587,852 tons. The maximum production in Alabama was in 1917, when the furnaces produced 2,953,705 tons.

A. F. Hilleke, for a number of years district manager of the Semet-Solvay Company in Alabama, has been promoted to general superintendent, with headquarters at Syracuse, N. Y., the principal offices of the corporation. Mr. Hilleke first came to the Birmingham district in 1888 and was removed twice to other localities. The last time he came here was 13 years ago. Under his management the big 120-oven plant of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. at North Birmingham was recently completed, being one of the most modern and complete by-product plants of the Semet-Solvay patent in the country. The Sloss-Sheffield Company on Tuesday last had an "at home" at the big by-product plant, members of the Kiwanis, Civitan, Community, Rotarian clubs, Chamber of Commerce, Civic Association and other organizations of the city, together with the various industrial companies of the city, being tendered a banquet and then shown the big industry. The company is getting out around 1600 tons of

coal daily, with a large output of sulphate of ammonia, benzol, tar and other products, demand for all being so strong that there is quick delivery. Mr. Miller, who has been under Mr. Hilleke, will succeed him as district superintendent.

The Woodward Iron Co. is still making repairs at their by-product coke ovens, the Kopper Company doing the work. The activity at the by-product plants in the Birmingham district has kept the coke production up. Demand for coke is very strong and prices are inclined to be high. Car service is also a hindrance in this industry. Home consumption of coke shows no holdup in the least, and prospects are that the active conditions will be noted for many months. The only interruptions still are with one of the independent coke producers, which obtains its coal supply from the domestic coal field, where union miners have been on strike for several weeks. The fight for recognition of the organization being made by the union miners is still on, with little gains now and then as to the number of men at work. The operators are bringing in new labor and report increasing output of coal. While there is a scarcity of coal noted, no big famine is anticipated here in the fall and winter. Retail dealers have sounded out warning of another advance of 15 cents per ton in the next few days, brought about by reason of the freight advance on the railroads. A small amount of coal is still being brought into the city for the retail coal yards from what is known as "wagon mines" within a few miles' distance of the city, but the entire tonnage thus handled is but a drop in the bucket, so to speak. Railroads are scrambling for coal again, and the strike, spreading a little to mines which furnish railroad coal exclusively, has been felt some.

Cast-iron pipe shipments are being rushed as cars are being obtained, the season soon to be approaching when pipe will be useless for laying in certain portions of the country. Heavy shipments of cast-iron pipe via Mobile, thence by water through Panama Canal to California points, have attracted attention. There is no improvement in the cast-iron pipe market.

Further delays are noted in the arrival of new equipment contracted for more than a year ago for use on the Warrior River—towboats and self-propelled barges expected here in July hardly to be in service now for three months yet. In fact, one or two of the several boats ordered may not be completed and delivered until the first of the coming year. The Government fixed no time delivery to the contracts, and the builders have been taking their own time, apparently.

The scrap iron and steel market is still strong, with the dealers holding up prices and confident there will be a steady demand for the product right along. Inquiries have been received as to scrap of all kinds, and the list of prices has not moved much either way of late. The car situation continues fairly good in comparison to what it was up to a very short time ago. Heavy-melting steel consumers in the home territory have bought quite liberally of late, and for the time being are awaiting with patience before loading up for any length of time ahead. The dealers are confident they will be able to get all the stock that will be needed. Active buying has not started, but there are a few contracts let now and then. The old material market is not stagnant by any means.

Quotations of pig-iron and iron and steel scrap in the Birmingham district are as follows:

### PIG-IRON.

No. 2 foundry, 1.75 to 2.25 per cent silicon, f. o. b. furnaces, \$42; No. 1 foundry, 2.25 to 2.75 per cent silicon, \$43.25; iron of 2.75 to 3.25 per cent silicon, \$44.25 to \$46; iron of 3.25 to 3.75 per cent silicon, \$45.25 to \$46.50; iron of 3.75 to 4.25 per cent silicon, \$46.25 to \$48; basic, \$42 to \$43; charcoal, f. o. b. furnace, \$55.

### OLD MATERIAL.

Old steel axles.....	\$33.00 to \$35.00
Old iron axles.....	33.00 to 35.00
Old steel rails.....	23.00 to 25.00
Heavy melting steel.....	24.00 to 25.00
No. 1 R. R. wrought.....	25.00 to 25.50
No. 1 cast.....	33.00 to 35.00
Stove plate.....	26.00 to 30.00
Old car wheels.....	33.00 to 35.00
Old tramcar wheels.....	32.00 to 35.00
Machine-shop turnings.....	11.00 to 13.00
Cast-iron borings.....	11.00 to 13.00

The month of August broke all records for building permits in the city of Miami, Fla., the total being nearly \$600,000. Most of the new construction is in the form of small structures for residential purposes, garages and buildings of that character. Apartment-house and hotel construction is lagging.



## Good Roads and Streets

### Texas Fully Utilizing Federal-Aid Road Funds.

Austin Tex., September 4—[Special.]—During the four years of 1917, 1918, 1919 and 1920 Federal aid to the total amount of \$16,091,404.17 was apportioned to the State of Texas for the construction of highways, according to a statement by Rollin J. Windrow, State Highway Engineer. In the amount of Federal aid received for this purpose, Texas led all other States. The highway construction program for this State, as mapped out by the State Highway Department, is more extensive at this time than ever before, and will call for still larger Federal apportionments. Mr. Windrow, in discussing the subject, said:

"To June, 1920, the State Highway Department of Texas had sent to the Bureau of Public Roads at Washington, for approval, 165 project statements. Only two States in the Union submitted more project statements than Texas for this period. They were Minnesota and Georgia.

"The total mileage covered in these project statements was 42,418 miles. Only one State in the Union exceeded this mileage, and that was Nebraska.

"The total estimated cost of the work covered in these project statements amounted to \$24,245,577.09. The total estimated cost of the projects sent to the Bureau for approval by Pennsylvania, Kansas and Ohio exceeded this amount, probably due to the fact that the mileage covered was a great deal smaller and the type of construction higher.

"The Federal aid requested on the Texas projects amounted to \$8,422,695.36, which was exceeded only by Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania received the third largest appropriation by the Federal Government for the fiscal years mentioned above, Texas being first and New York second.

"Both of these States have had State Highway Departments for years; had State bond issues of millions with which to work, and were far advanced in the construction of high types of hard-surfaced roads long before Texas had a State Highway Department.

"Of the 165 project agreements sent in to the Bureau of Public Roads, 151 were approved, exceeded only by Minnesota, although Georgia sent in more than Texas. These 151 project statements covered 2218 miles of highway, exceeded only by Nebraska. The total estimated cost of the project statements approved was \$21,692,019.38. Texas ranks fourth in this particular, Pennsylvania, Kansas and Ohio being ahead. Federal aid on approved project statements for Texas was \$7,617,888.19, Texas again coming fourth in this, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Minnesota being ahead.

"A project statement is an application to the Bureau of Public Roads for Federal aid, and contains information concerning the work proposed. A project statement is executed between the county and the State Highway Department and approved by the Bureau of Public Roads.

"After it has been approved, plans, specifications and estimates are forwarded.

"Texas ranks first in the number of plans, specifications and estimates sent, which number 129. Up to June 30, 114 of these had been recommended for approval, Texas ranking second in this, Wisconsin first.

"Of the plans, specifications and estimates recommended to the Secretary of Agriculture for approval, the total estimated cost was \$1,435,885.56; Federal aid requested \$5,538,134, Pennsylvania and Illinois exceeding this.

"After the plans, specifications and estimates recommended have been approved, a project agreement is executed between the State Highway Department and the Federal Department, which is the final action taken in the process of approval, and after which construction work proceeds. One hundred and eight project agreements were executed, Texas being second, Wisconsin leading. These projects covered 1323 miles more than any other State in the Union.

"The total estimated cost of the work finally approved is \$13,569,490.96; Pennsylvania, Illinois and Ohio being ahead of Texas.

"Of \$5,084,956.93 Federal aid allotted to this work, Illinois and Pennsylvania covered more aid by project agreements."

### Construction Progressing on Ohio River Highway.

Frankfort, Ky., September 4—[Special.]—By October 1, the Kentucky Highway Commission has announced, it expects to have a large part of the Ohio River road from Paducah to Milton, a distance of about 250 miles, largely under contract. It is expected to take three years, however, to complete this highway, which traverses a very hilly country from one terminus to the other.

The road as originally planned was from Paducah to Cincinnati via Louisville. However, some of the Kentucky counties at the Cincinnati end of the line failed to make the necessary financial pledges, and as now projected the Ohio River road will form a connection with one of Indiana's State market highways at Madison, Ind., which is just across the eastern terminus of the Kentucky highway at Milton.

Acceleration has been given to the project by recent action on the part of county judges, who held a meeting to urge that speedy action be taken, so that none of the private subscriptions, totaling \$750,000, would be forfeited by failure to start the work within the required time.

### Important Highway Contracts Awarded in North Carolina.

Raleigh, N. C., September 4—[Special.]—The North Carolina Highway Commission has let the contract for \$175,000 for a bridge across the Yadkin River, between Stanley and Montgomery counties, on the Charlotte-Raleigh highway, the builder to be the Corwell & Young Company of Macon, Ga. The bridge will be 1100 feet in length, 34 feet above high water, and is to be done in 300 working days from date. The Gibson Construction Co. of Knoxville, Tenn., gets the contract for five miles of the "Daniel Boone Trail" highway through the mountains in Mitchell county at \$185,000. The other contracts for highway construction which have just been awarded total 83 miles at a cost of \$650,000. The bridge across the Yadkin and that across the Roanoke, the latter on the Raleigh-Norfolk highway at Williamston, are the largest bridge undertakings of the Highway Commission. There are no highway bridges across these streams for highways in either of these areas, and hence these are vital for traffic.

### FIELDALE MILLS' ADDITION PROGRESSING.

#### Further Expenditures Planned in Virginia by Marshall Field Interests of Chicago.

The Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mills Co. of Spray, N. C., controlled by the Marshall Field interests of Chicago, will soon complete its \$500,000 additional cloth mill at Fieldale, Va., and contemplates building two more plants there. This new Fieldale mill includes a 250x150-foot building of sawtooth construction, to be equipped with 300 jacquard looms for manufacturing towels and table linen, F. P. Sheldon & Sons of Providence, R. I., being the architects and engineers. The weaving machinery is now enroute to Fieldale, and will soon be installed.

Other additions progressing or planned will call for an expenditure of more than \$1,000,000. They include: The two additional mills contemplated; block of two and one-story brick construction business houses, with bank, postoffice, clothing, stores and theater, costing \$200,000; 100 bungalows, costing \$300,000; 28-room dormitory, costing \$10,000; \$75,000 community-house; six-room school building. Public utility extensions are under consideration to supply a town of 10,000 or 12,000 population, to which Fieldale is expected to increase during the next two years from its present number of 5000.

### Texas Cotton Mills Co. Organized.

Organized by C. S. Peterson and associates, the Texas Cotton Mills Co. will establish a \$1,000,000 plant for manufacturing cotton cloth. Plans provide for the construction of a three-story fireproof building to be equipped with 10,000 spindles for medium and heavy print cloth, later adding 2000 to 5000 spindles for weaving lighter weight cloth.

An increase of capital from \$200,000 to \$500,000 has been announced for the Springfield Cotton Mills of Laurel Hill, N. C.

# RAILROADS

## Railroad Increases Explained.

"Since the recent order of the Interstate Commerce Commission, authorizing the railways of the country to advance freight rates and passenger fares, came only a few days after the award of the Railway Labor Board giving increased wages to certain classes of railway labor, there has been a tendency, in some quarters to confuse the two," says a statement issued by the Southern Railway System. "A few days ago," the statement continues, "a Southern editor was asked: 'If the railway employees receive an increase in wages amounting to \$625,000,000, and rates are advanced so as to yield \$1,500,000,000, what becomes of the difference?'"

"The difference goes to help the railways meet previous increases in wages which were granted by the United States Railroad Administration, to pay increased prices for fuel, cross-ties, bridge timber, steel rails and other materials of which the railways use large quantities, and, after paying these increased costs, to yield a fair return on the value of the property devoted to transportation purposes. Such a return is absolutely necessary if the railways are to be able to attract new capital, which must be had to provide additional facilities urgently needed in the South, where there has been such a marked increase in commercial activity."

"The petition of the railways for increased rates was filed in May, long before the award of the Labor Board, and showed that at that time many railways were not earning their operating expenses. After the award of the Labor Board was announced, the railways filed a supplemental petition, asking further increase to meet this additional expense, and the decision of the Commission was rendered after considering both petitions."

## Charlotte & Winston-Salem Interurban.

Application has been made in North Carolina to charter the North Carolina Lines, Inc., for the purpose of building and operating interurban railways between Charlotte and Winston-Salem. Harry F. Hann of Winston-Salem and C. C. Coddington of Charlotte, according to a report from Charlotte, are the prime movers in the enterprise, Mr. Hann having been for some time working on an idea to build a railway from Winston-Salem southward, and Mr. Coddington having a similar idea for a line from Charlotte northward. Besides these two, the incorporators mentioned are Floyd M. Simmons and John McGibbons. Others interested are said to be Thomas Alexander, counsel, and M. K. Holjos. Offices have been established at 31 S. Church street, Charlotte, N. C.

The company, which has authorized capital stock of \$500,000, proposes to build a line from Charlotte via Concord, China Grove, Kannapolis, Salisbury, Spencer, Lexington and Wallburg to Winston-Salem, about 70 miles, and this is expected to connect at Wallburg with another projected line that is expected to make a loop from Winston-Salem via Wallburg, High Point, Thomasville, Greensboro and Guilford College back to its beginning. The property and franchises of the old Charlotte Rapid Transit Co. are reported bought by the new company from Paul Chatham, president, and W. H. Ebert, secretary. This will afford the new company an entrance to Charlotte, as the deed conveys rights of way and tracks about 2 1/4 miles long. Survey for the through line is to begin within a week or two. It is planned to operate the road with oil motor cars of steel construction, and to conduct both passenger and freight service.

## Seaboard Notes to Be Paid.

Financial arrangements have been completed by the Seaboard Air Line to take care of its \$4,000,000 of 6 per cent notes which mature September 15, as announced in another column. These notes are of \$1000 denomination, and \$750 of each will be paid in cash, while the rest will be extended in the form of a new note for \$250 maturing in three years and bearing 7 per cent interest. The extension is recommended by the Guaranty Trust Co. and the National City Co. of New York, who sold the original notes.

A letter from S. Davies Warfield, chairman of the board of the company, to the noteholders says that the Interstate Commerce Commission, when making the loan to the railroad to meet the

notes, certified to the Secretary of the Treasury that "the prospective earning power of the Seaboard Air Line, together with the character and value of the security offered, furnish reasonable assurance of the ability of the railway company to repay the Government loan at maturity." This loan matures in 15 years, the first payment being in 11 years, while the extended notes mature in three years.

Mr. Warfield also calls attention to the provisions of the new railroad law, which provides that if the rates are not enough to yield 6 per cent on the value of the property, the Interstate Commerce Commission can adjust them so as to obtain the desired result. Moreover, the Seaboard reports an increase of more than 20 per cent in its gross revenues during the last six months. These and other significant circumstances are cited to show that the future of the railroad is well cared for under the new statute.

## Improvements at Sewells Point.

The Norfolk & Portsmouth Belt Line Railroad Co., in connection with the city of Norfolk, Va., and the Standard Oil Co., is bulkheading its property at Sewells Point, Va., and is also dredging in front of the bulkhead, at which point a float bridge will later be constructed. The \$50,000 of notes recently issued by the company were floated to take care of the bulkheading and dredging work, and the purchase of new rails and accessories for maintenance.

## \$622,800 Improvements Outlined.

Among the improvements which it is reported the Western Maryland Railway proposes to make are the following: Additional passing sidings, \$27,800; engine terminal and yards at Bowest, \$100,000; dredging slips at Port Covington, Baltimore, Md., \$95,000; enlargement and extension of coal piers at the same point, \$400,000.

## New Equipment.

Western Maryland Railway has invited bids for 20 consolidation locomotives.

Alabama Northern Railway has purchased, it is reported, 2 locomotives from the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railway.

Chesapeake & Ohio Railway has ordered 500 gondolas of 55 tons capacity from the American Car & Foundry Co.'s Huntington (W. Va.) plant.

## University of Maryland Establishes Engineering College, With Road Building as Feature.

College Park, Md., September 7—[Special.]—Linking up of its engineering work with the State Roads Commission and with the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Government, and the appointment of A. N. Johnson to be dean, are the first steps in the reorganization of the engineering college and the strengthening of the general engineering work of the University of Maryland.

An arrangement was recently completed with the State Roads Commission and the Bureau of Public Roads whereby an engineering experiment station will be established here and run in connection with the engineering college, under the direction of the new dean.

The new arrangement was effected after a series of conferences between John N. Mackall, chairman State Roads Commission; H. M. MacDonald, chief of Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Government, and Dr. A. F. Woods, president of the University of Maryland. The new arrangement will go into effect October 1, and Mr. Johnson will assume his duties at that time.

Mr. Johnson will come to Maryland with a full knowledge of Maryland conditions. A graduate of Harvard, Mr. Johnson began his career as a member of the faculty of that institution. From 1898-1904 he was State highway engineer of Maryland; in 1905 became chief engineer, United States Office of Public Roads; from 1906-1914 was State highway engineer of Illinois, and in 1915 was highway engineer, Bureau of Municipal Research, New York, and since 1916 has been consulting highway engineer of the Portland Cement Association.

# MECHANICAL

## A Mechanical Cotton Picker.

Practical steps have been taken to manufacture and put on the market a cotton-picking machine known as the Stukenborg mechanical cotton picker, which was invented in the fall of 1917 by Louis Carroll Stukenborg as the result of years of practical observation and investigation on a cotton plantation near Selma, Ala. Associated with him is his brother, Frederick W. Stukenborg, formerly of Selman; L. F. Wegerly, formerly of Circleville, O., and William L. Hall, 140 S. Dearborn street, Chicago.

A description of the mechanical cotton picker written by Mr. Wegerly, who is secretary-treasurer of the Cotton Picker Company, says it consists of a picker-head which is directed by hand to the cotton boll. In this head are two cylindrical brushes revolving inwardly, and a take-off device which combs the cotton from the brushes as they gather it from the plant. Attached to the picker-head is a flexible tube, through which the cotton is conveyed by suction, and the cotton then passes into a patented cleaning device, from which it falls into a receptacle prepared to receive it. The mechanism in the picker-head is operated by means of a jointed flexible shaft leading from the engine, and it is stated that the head is counterbalanced so that there is no weight in the hand when cotton is being picked. The invention can be attached to any kind or type of power machinery; a small tractor, for instance, is very convenient—and as many picker heads may be used as desired, but each requires a man to direct it and as more picker heads are used more power will be required. A small garden tractor capable of doing the work of one horse can, it is claimed, operate two or more picker-heads. To a large tractor there may be many heads attached. An automobile or other power machinery may also be employed to operate the machine.

It is claimed for this cotton picker that it has a capacity on an average through the cotton season of about five to one as compared with hand labor, this depending largely upon the skill of hand labor and of the men operating the cotton-picking machine. But it is further urged that it does the work better than it can be done by hand, picking the cotton from the boll cleaner, better and more rapidly, and preparing it perfectly for ginning.

As to the actual work of the picker head it is said: "It does not injure the fiber as is done by hand picking, neither is the fiber twisted, matted, squeezed and rolled up like snowballs. Instead, each seed of each lock is completely segregated—in a feathery, fluffy condition—no tangles or bunches of cotton to interfere with the ginning process. The lint on each seed is more or less cleaned, straightened and laid parallel. This gives the cotton an opportunity to dry properly, although the cotton in passing through the machine is relieved of its dampness to a very great extent."

It is also remarked that "the picking of cotton is the heaviest item of expense," and at that it will be greatly reduced by the machine.

## Greatly Increased Oil Production in Okmulgee County, Okla.

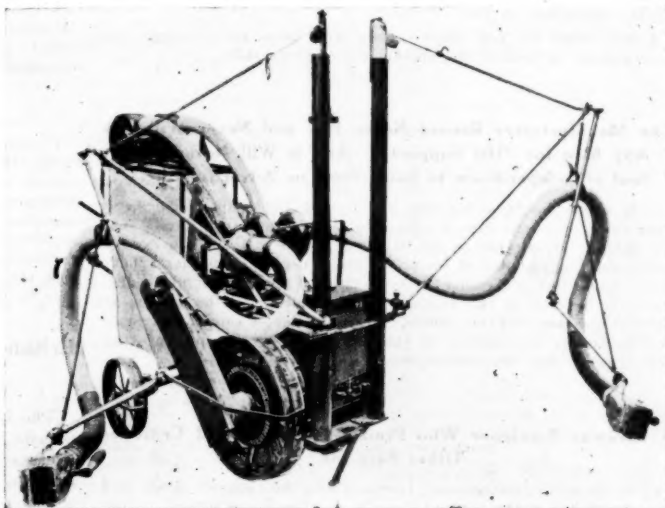
By CHARLES I. O'NEILL, Okmulgee Chamber of Commerce, Okmulgee, Okla.

By producing 8,018,168 barrels of oil in the first six months of 1920, Okmulgee county led every county in the State of Oklahoma and every producing field in the United States in the percentage of gain over the first six months of 1919. Oklahoma led the United States in the production of oil in the same period, producing 50,348,258 barrels in the first half of 1920. California produced 50,123,000 barrels in the first six months of 1920, according to the United States Geological Survey. Oklahoma produced 40,378,100 barrels in the first six months of 1919, the gain in 1920 being 9,970,098 for the entire State. Okmulgee county furnished one-half of this gain and produced one-sixth of Oklahoma's entire output during the first half of the year.

Pipe line runs from the producing leases of Okmulgee county copied from the books of the purchasing companies and published by the Oil and Gas Journal are the basis of the production figures for this county as reported here and the figures for all of the fields of Oklahoma are taken from the same source. Production in other States as reported here is from the official bulletins of the United States Geological Survey.

The production in Okmulgee county during the first six months of the last three years was as follows: 1918, 3,400,890 barrels; 1919, 3,606,518 barrels; 1920, 8,018,168 barrels. The gain in 1920 over 1919 is 4,411,655 barrels, a gain of more than 100 per cent. Osage county shows a gain of 2,314,537 barrels in the same period. Carter county, containing the Hewitt and Healtown pools, gained 1,759,767 barrels in the first six months of this year, and Pawnee county gained 1,559,345. All other counties in the State show small gains or losses, and no county in the State has ever recorded such a gain as did Okmulgee this year, with the exception of Creek during the days of the Cushing pool.

Starting with a daily average production of 39,021 barrels in



SIDE VIEW OF COTTON PICKER, WITH TWO PICKER HEADS.

January, the Okmulgee county fields steadily increased their flow until in June the production reached 51,940 barrels daily. This daily average in June, 1920, must be compared with the daily average of 23,514 barrels in June, 1919, and 18,049 barrels in June, 1918, in order to show the tremendous strides this field is making.

Income to producers of oil in Okmulgee county showed even greater increases than the daily average or the total production of the field, the increase in the price of oil and the increased production resulting in a 300 per cent increase in income to producers in the county during the first half of 1920 was \$32,084,672, as compared with \$8,857,142 in the first half of 1919, an increase in 1920 of \$23,227,530. These figures are based on an average price of \$2.50 in 1919 and \$4 in 1920.

As in every month of 1920 to date, Okmulgee county in the first six months of 1920 outstripped 11 of the oil-producing States of the Union in the production of crude oil and shows a production of more oil in the first half of 1920 than was produced in the States of Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Tennessee, New York, Indiana, Colorado and Montana combined. Okmulgee county produced nearly one-half as much oil as the entire State of Louisiana, more than one-third as much as the entire State of Kansas, one-fifth as much as the entire State of Texas and one-sixth as much as either of the States of Oklahoma and California.

That Okmulgee county leads every individual field of the same class or approximate size in the United States is shown by comparing the production of Okmulgee county for the first half of 1920 with a few of the great producing counties and districts in other States. Okmulgee's total is 8,018,168 barrels. Others are as follows: Eastland county, Texas, 61,801,317 barrels; Stephens county, Texas, 6,931,321 barrels; El Dorado, Kans., 7,587,227 barrels.



## Commendations, Kicks and Comments

### Invaluable to the Farmer.

TEXAS INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS, W. C. Barrickman, Secretary, Dallas, Tex.—We find the MANUFACTURERS RECORD in its aggressive stand for everything that is of benefit to the farmer of invaluable assistance in our work in Texas for agricultural development and betterment, and have always felt free to call upon you for your co-operation.

### A Healthy Sign.

J. NEWTON WATKINS, Greenville, S. C.—I have sometimes disagreed with your views, which, perhaps, is a good healthy sign for both of us.

However, I wanted you to know how thoroughly I endorse your views and criticisms on the Federal Reserve Board and the Trotsky passport matter. I believe the Board is making a grievous financial blunder, and the Trotsky passport affair is a grievous political blunder. I most heartily commend you on your plain and outspoken comments on both of these.

I only wish we had more editors with such keen insight and forethought, as well as the manhood to express them.

### The Manufacturers Record Never Has and Never Will Ask Any Man for "His Support." And It Will Never Sell Its Soul of Independence to Subscribers or Advertisers.

O. E. ROSS, Box 94, Willingham-Tift Lumber Co., Spartanburg, S. C.—Your favor of recent date is acknowledged in which you advise that my annual subscription to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD has expired and requesting renewal of same. In reply, beg to state that I have been a subscriber and reader of this periodical for the past five years; however, in view of the attitude of your editor on the League of Nations question and the present Administration, I cannot feel justified in lending my support to this publication at the present time and cannot renew my subscription.

### A Faraway Foreigner Who Praises the South and Criticises Other Sections.

D. E. TEMCOFF, Dermantsele, Lowkovitsvilo, Bulgaria.—I notice you have published in the issue of June 24 another of my letters to you. I fear, if you don't watch out, you will make me vainglorious—I might be led to believe that I am a literary genius.

Still, to be serious, I want to bring out a fact that may have escaped your notice.

When in America I heard it stated time and again that Southerners are more warm-blooded, more hot-tempered, and naturally more human and lovable, I used to add.

These characterizations I have found out to be veracious through and through. For last winter I sent you a business article, a copy of which I mailed to National Association of Manufacturers of United States of America, 30 Church street, New York. You, being Southerners, acknowledged receipt and thanked me for it, forwarding me a MANUFACTURERS RECORD in the bargain. New Yorkers never wrote a word back.

October last the State Department received another article from me indirectly (through the consul here). No thanks whatever. It must be governed by some Northerner, I reckon.

In the early part of this year I experimented on the Exporters' Review, Broad street, New York. The same old cold treatment—no acknowledgment, no thanks. And yet the New Testament rewards a glass of cold water, even!

Only a postal card I wrote to the South Carolina Governor requesting him for a copy of the masterful speech of David R. Williams, Governor in 1814. Mr. Cooper had advertised for it in the newspapers. I am going to get that speech, because Mr. Cooper's a Southerner, to be sure.

Private letters which I get from Southerners are written in a warmer tone and exhibit more human interest in another's troubles and existence.

Now, I write you these "blarneys" because I owe it to you to do it. The MANUFACTURERS RECORD is providing me nourishment such as I never could extract from any other periodical. It is too bad I am not a poet. Otherwise I would have penned off an ode in honor of the hard workers laboring strenuously to pile up all the reading matter with which the MANUFACTURERS RECORD is fraught.

## FOREIGN NEEDS

[The MANUFACTURERS RECORD receives many letters from abroad asking for information about American goods, and others, from men who wish to represent American houses. Without assuming any responsibility for these concerns, we publish a summary of the foreign letters of inquiry from week to week.]

### Stationery and Paper.

J. & R. ZELLITCH, Poste Francaise Boite No. 5, Galata, Constantinople, Turkey.—We are interested in all articles pertaining to writing and articles of the paper trade, and are disposed to accept the representation for imports from some American firm. We are equally disposed to receive in consignments different stocks and merchandise which we will sell, following the instructions of the manufacturer and reserving for ourselves a small commission.

### Farm Implements—Superphosphates.

FLORENCIO ALFARO ZABALEGUI, Pamplona, Spain.—For this part of the country, which is principally agricultural I could handle all kinds of agricultural implements, also superphosphates concentrated to 48 or 50 degrees, to be used in fertilizers and that could be conveniently reduced to at least 18 or 20 degrees, which is the quality used in Spain. For the entire peninsula I would accept the representation of exporting houses dedicated to the exportation of sugar, Mexican beans, bacon, lard (pig lard), petroleum and hides, all of which articles are well known to me and have a good business established in this country. Correspondence in Spanish suggested.

### Hosiery, Underwear, Dress Goods, etc.

PAYKEL BROS., care of A. Klipstein & Co., 644 Greenwich Street, New York.—It is understood that this is a newly established firm of agents in New Zealand and now in the United States to make arrangements with manufacturers. We are interested in the following lines: Hose for men and women, lisle, fibre and silk; cotton underwear for men and women, dress goods, piece goods and soft furnishings; electric lighting fixtures, household goods, lamps, novelties, etc., excepting heavy machinery, pianos and player pianos, carpets by the yard and rugs.

### British Commercial Delegates to Be Guests of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

The British delegates to the Imperial Council of Commerce, to be held in Toronto, Canada, from September 18 to 25, will be the guests of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in Washington on October 6 and 7.

The British guests, 17 in number, including the presidents of the chambers of commerce of the principal business cities of Great Britain, will be headed by the Honorable A. J. Hobson, president of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce. The visitors will be extended the hospitality of the chamber, and the tentative program that has been drawn up includes a discussion of international trade matters.

### Conserving West Virginia's Timber Tracts.

Charleston, W. Va., September 4—[Special]—With the disappearance of vast tracts of timber in West Virginia, owing to the rate at which timber has been cut and marketed, and also to destructive fires, more care is being taken to guard the timber which remains, through Federal, State and association agencies. The system of fire protection now maintained for the purpose of conserving the forests of the State is at the same time protecting the second growth.

There are two fire protective associations in the State, the Central West Virginia Fire Protective Association and the Southern West Virginia Fire Protective Association. The Central Association, acting in concert with the State Forest, Fish and Game Warden and with the Federal Bureau of Forestry, has a system of lookout stations and of patrols, which now make it impossible for forest fires to gain the headway possible under the old order of things.

Timber tracts are becoming very scarce in West Virginia, so much so that the price of land containing good timber is constantly advancing. A few years ago a price of \$20 an acre for timber was considered a very good price. Today it is impossible to buy good timber land for much less than \$50 an acre. At one time pulp-wood timber was plentiful in West Virginia. Today it is becoming very scarce.

# Construction Department

## EXPLANATORY.

The MANUFACTURERS RECORD seeks to verify and obtain additional information regarding all enterprises reported in its Construction Department, by direct daily correspondence. Further facts of news value are published later from telegraph, mail and representatives' reports. We appreciate having our attention called to errors that may occur.

## DAILY BULLETIN.

The Daily Bulletin of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD is published every business day in order to give the earliest possible news about new industrial, commercial, building, railroad and financial enterprises organized in the South and Southwest. It is invaluable to manufacturers, contractors, engineers and all others who want to get in touch at the earliest moment with new undertakings, or the enlargement of established enterprises. The subscription price is \$20.00 per year.

## Airplane Plants, Stations, Etc.

N. C., Charlotte.—Airplanes.—Morrow Aircraft Corp. chartered; capital \$100,000; H. L. Morrow, Charlotte; W. H. Clark, Washington, N. J.; W. F. Bruton, Seaford, Del.

## Bridges, Culverts and Viaducts.

Ga. Chattsworth.—Murray County Comms. Roads and Revenues, J. M. Campbell, Chrmn.; erect bridge over Rock Creek; 105 ft. long; reinforced concrete; Federal-aid Bridge Project; 895 lin. ft. earth fill and topsoil roadway; bids until Sept. 30. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Construction.)

Ga., Columbus.—City; erect upped bridge; vote Nov. 27 on \$180,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Ga., Perry. — Houston County Comms. Roads and Revenues, C. R. Brunson, Clk.; erect reinforced concrete bridge at Big Indian Creek on Perry-Henderson Rd.; Ga. Federal-aid Project 100, State-aid Project S-21-1; 47,091 lbs. reinforcing steel; bids until Sept. 14; changed date from July 27; E. N. Parker, Div. Engr., Dublin, Ga. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Construction.)

Mo., Bethany. — Harrison County Supvrs., Harrison and Mercer County Drainage Dist., G. E. Girdner, Clk., Cainesville, Mo.; erect 5 steel highway bridges, 80-ft. span; excavate 2,114,000 cu. yds. ditch; bids until Sept. 13; M. E. Bannon, Engr., Lee County Bank Bldg., Fort Madison, Iowa. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Construction.)

N. C., Albemarle.—North Carolina State Highway Comsn., Div. Office, Greensboro, N. C.; erect 999-ft. bridge over Yadkin River; reinforced concrete; \$141,161; Cornwell-Young Co., Contr., Macon, Ga. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

N. C., Ashboro.—North Carolina State Highway Comsn., Div. Office, Greensboro, N. C.; erect bridges and culverts in Randolph County; Project 101-A; \$27,260.90; J. A. Krels & Co., Contrs., Knoxville, Tenn.

N. C., Albemarle. — North Carolina State Highway Comsn., Div. Office, Greensboro, N. C.; erect 1100-ft. bridge over Yadkin River; 18 ft. wide; reinforced concrete; \$175,000; Cornwell-Young Co., Contr., Macon, Ga. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

N. C., Winston-Salem.—North Carolina State Highway Comsn., Div. Office, Greensboro, N. C.; erect 7 bridges in Forsyth County; \$26,500.15; C. A. Heilig, Contr. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

S. C., Kingstree. — State Highway Comsn., Columbia, S. C.; erect bridge in Williamsburg County; \$40,000; Chitwood & Palmer, Contrs., Columbia, S. C.

Tex., Kaufman. — Kaufman County, J. P. Coon, Judge; construct bridges and concrete

culverts; bids until Sept. 28. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Construction.)

Va., Sewells Point.—Norfolk & Portsmouth Belt Line R. R., Geo. S. Shafer, Prest., Norfolk, Va.; erect float bridge.

W. Va., Spanishburg.—Mercer County Commissioners, Lowery G. Bowling, Clk.; rejected bids for 40-ft. span bridge across Rich Creek; will probably be constructed by county forces; Elmer C. Barton, County Road Engr. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

W. Va., Walteville.—Monroe County Commissioners, Union, W. Va.; erect bridge over Potts Creek; steel or concrete, with 83-ft. or two 49-ft. spans; \$7500; bids until Sept. 21.

## Canning and Packing Plants.

Fla., Live Oak.—Suwanee Packing Co., W. G. Eager, Prest.-Arch., Valdosta, Ga.; erect \$40,000 meat-curing and packing plant; 3-story fireproof building; install mch.; monthly capacity 225,000 lbs.; McCowan Bros., Contrs., Fitzgerald, Ga. (Previously noted organized to erect 3-story building.)

Fla., Orlando. — Orlando Preserving Co. Incptd.; capital \$250,000; C. J. Early, Prest.; Paul H. Davis, Secy.; S. J. Early, Treas.

Ga., Cedar Point.—Cedar Point Canning Co. Incptd.; capital \$10,000; E. M. and H. G. Atwood, D. G. Stoner.

La., Monroe. — Armour Packing Co. of Louisiana, Ltd., T. J. Brennan, Mgr. 109 N. 4th St.; erect \$175,000 refrigeration and preservation plant; 2-story mill construction building, with 25-ft. deep reinforced concrete basement; plans and specifications completed; install mechanical refrigeration, including 3 meat and produce coolers.

Miss., Biloxi.—Biloxi Packing & Trading Co. organized; capital \$25,000.

Miss., Biloxi.—Lopez Packing Co.; rebuild burned plant; loss \$19,000.

## Clayworking Plants.

Ala., Decatur—Bricks, etc.—Alabama Brick & Tile Co., W. B. Neher, Mgr., Hollywood, Ala.; erect 100x10-ft. dry sheds; also 30x30-ft. mch. building; install mch. from Hollywood plant; daily output earload common brick and drain tile. (Lately noted under Hollywood, Ala., to increase capital.)

S. C., Cope—Bricks.—J. F. Cleckley; construct drying sheds; plans construction 2 additional kilns; also installation shovel.

## Coal Mines and Coke Ovens.

Ky., Allen.—Elmer-Elkton Coal Co. Incptd.; capital \$10,000; Elmer D. Grove, Gilbert V. and Arthur D. George.

Ky., Bastin.—Elkhorn Collieries Co.; erect tippie and miners' houses.

Ky., Esco.—Conmar-Elkton Coal Co. Incptd.;

capital \$25,000; C. W. Connor, Frank Marcum, W. D. Odum.

Ky., Garrett.—Standard-Elkhorn Coal Co.; construct tippie, school, etc.

Ky., Garrett.—Wells-Elkhorn Coal Co.; repair coal tippie, build miners' houses, etc.

Ky., Jenkins.—Adamson Coal Co. Incptd.; capital \$69,000; H. L. Burpo, J. M. Moore, John W. Adams.

Ky., Manchester.—Maxey Development Co. Incptd.; capital \$10,000; C. W. White, Louisville, Ky.; F. M. Maxey, Barbourville, Ky.; Henry M. Miller, Lebanon Junction, Ky.

Ky., Middlesboro.—Big Buck Coal Co. incorporated; capital \$25,000; J. T. and Shelton Evans, Arthur Gent.

Ky., Nicholasville.—Whiteo Coal Land Co. Incptd.; J. Henry Hall, Whiteo, Ky.; W. H. Courtney, Lexington, Ky.

Ky., Pikeville. — Forks Elkhorn Coal Co. Incptd.; capital \$32,000; W. B. Taylor, Luther Damron, J. H. Adkins.

Ky., Pineville.—Brooking Coal Co. Incptd.; capital \$25,000; H. A. Brooking, John M. Green, P. T. Cairns.

Ky., Rockhold.—Mitchell Coal Co. Incptd.; O. H. and Lela Mitchell, A. T. Egner.

Tenn., Montlake. — Signal Mountain Coal Mining Co., 1221 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn. (lately noted Incptd., capital \$2,150,000), organized; G. F. Meehan, Prest.; F. M. Crossman, V.-P.; L. S. Berg, Secy.-Mgr.; develop 22,000 acres; present output 200 tons; increase to 1500. (See Machinery Wanted—Mining Machinery.)

Va., Christiansburg.—National Collieries Co. Incptd.; capital \$2,000,000; David F. Reid, Prest.; Merrimac Mines, Va.; Hunter J. Philgar, Secy., Christiansburg.

Va., Pennington Gap.—Briar Ridge Coal Corp. chartered; capital \$50,000; Paul Dunlany, Prest.; Joseph T. Sherier, Secy.

W. Va., Boone County.—Sterling Colliery Co., W. E. Deegan, Prest., Huntington, W. Va.; develop new seam; install equipment.

W. Va., Clarksburg.—J. Lee Horner Incptd.; capital \$50,000; J. Lee and A. M. Horner, Howard L. Robinson.

W. Va., Greenbrier County.—Dorkent Coal Co. Incptd.; capital \$500,000; S. J. Hymen, E. J. Payne, John S. Marcum.

W. Va., Huntington.—American Export & Inland Coal Corp. organized; capital \$100,000; Joseph Maloney, Prest.; W. B. Poindexter, V.-P.; S. Buka, Treas.; E. T. Hensley, Secy.

W. Va., Huntington.—Mountain State Coal Corp. chartered; capital \$500,000; C. T. Benton, R. B. Campbell, S. S. McNear.

W. Va., Lex.—Purity Pocahontas Coal Co. organized; capital \$150,000; C. A. Clyborne, Prest.; J. Tracy Walker, V.-P. and Gen. Mgr.; Joseph M. Bailey, Secy.-Treas.; all Bluefield, W. Va.; acquired 1018 acres; has electrically equipped mine with daily capacity 200 tons; contemplates further development.

W. Va., Monongalia County.—J. A. Paisley, Prest. Valley Camp Coal Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; purchased 13,608 acres Pittsburgh seam and by-product vein; develop; 2500 acres outcropped; remainder requiring 100-ft. shaft; reported purchase price \$500 per acre.

W. Va., Marmet.—Houghton Gas Coal Co.

ineptd.; capital \$50,000; M. J. Houghton, C. C. Taylor; both Charleston, W. Va.; M. J. Nelson, Malden, W. Va.

W. Va., Preston County.—Oceanic Coal & Coke Co. ineptd.; capital \$250,000; Franklin F. Justice, Camden, N. J.; Ansley L. Wheat-ton, Abram S. Ashbridge; both Philadelphia, Pa.

West Virginia.—Davenport Coal Co., 219 Elliott Square, Buffalo, N. Y. (lately noted ineptd., capital \$300,000), organized; George J. Brendel, Prest.; W. H. Fainsworth, Treas.; develop 800 acres; daily output 3 carloads. (See Machinery Wanted—Locomotive.)

W. Va., Upshur County.—Cobb Coal Co. ineptd.; capital \$50,000; Wm. H. Cobb, Elkins, W. Va.

W. Va., Wheeling.—East Wheeling Coal Co. ineptd.; capital \$100,000; H. C. Clark, H. C. Ogden; both Wheeling; H. F. Carter, Elm Grove, W. Va.

W. Va., Winifrede.—Winifrede Coal Co., Leach Wilson, Supt.; rebuild burned coal tipple; loss \$2000.

W. Va., Wyoming County.—Cubb Creek Coal Co. ineptd.; William Leckle, Bluefield, W. Va.; A. E. Jennings, Welch, W. Va.; G. R. McAbee, Philadelphia, Pa.

### Cotton Compresses and Gins.

Miss., Cedar Point.—Center Point Gin Co. ineptd.; capital \$30,000.

Miss., Dennis.—Dennis Gin Co. ineptd.; capital \$10,000; M. G. Davis, J. M. Burkelson, J. T. Selby.

Miss., Vicksburg.—Farmers' Gin Co., H. E. Brister, Mgr., Canton, Miss.; has building; ordered four 80-saw Munger type stands.

N. C., Swann Station.—Swann Station Ginning Co. ineptd.; capital \$10,000; W. M. Holds, J. R. James, L. L. Stone.

S. C., Troy.—Troy Oil Mill, F. E. Evans, Prest., Greenwood, S. C.; rebuild burned ginnery.

### Cottonseed-Oil Mills.

Ala., Birmingham.—Birmingham Cotton Oil Co. ineptd.; capital \$404,000; L. M. Porter, Prest.; Geo. A. Blinn, Jr., Secy.-Treas.

Ark., Monticello.—Drew Cotton Oil Mill Co. ineptd.; capital \$100,000.

Miss., Clarksdale.—Clarksdale Cotton Oil Co. ineptd.; capital \$500,000; Jake Fink, J. W. Cutter, O. G. Johnston; purchased Union Seed & Fertilizer Co.'s plant.

Okla., Purcell.—Purcell Cotton Oil Co. organized; purchased \$100,000 plant; proposes extensive improvements.

Tex., San Marcos.—San Marcos Oil Mill ineptd.; capital \$50,000; T. C. Johnson, Sr., J. L. Eastwood.

### Drainage Systems.

Fla., Palm Beach County.—D. W. Stevenson, Marion N. and John J. O'Brien; all Moore Haven, Fla.; purchased 160,000 acres; develop; construct drainage system.

Mo., Bethany.—Board Supvrs. of Harrison and Mercer County Drainage Dist., G. E. Girdner, Clk., Calnesville, Mo.; construct drainage ditch and 5 highway bridges; 2,114,000 cu. yds. excavation, etc.; bids until Sept. 13; M. E. Bannon, Dist. Engr., Lee County Bank Bldg., Fort Madison, Iowa. (See Machinery Wanted—Drainage System.)

### Electric Plants.

Ala., Rogersville.—Rogersville Light & Power Co.; capital \$8000; rebuild burned electric-light and power plant.

Ark., Pine Bluff.—Jefferson Cotton Oil Mill Co.; contemplates installation 13 additional motors.

Fla., Delray.—Town, W. A. Brennan, Clk.; install engine and equipment for electric-light unit; bids until Sept. 25. (See Machinery Wanted—Electric-light Equipment.)

Fla., Fort Lauderdale.—City, H. V. Calder, Clk.; improve electric-light system; vote Sept. 7 on \$5000 bonds.

Ky., Saylorsville.—Saylorsville Heat & Light Co. ineptd.; capital \$10,000; Saml. J. Patrick, H. H. and I. E. Ramery.

N. C., New Holland.—North Carolina Farms Co., New Holland, and care Benham & Richard, Columbus, Ohio; install electric lighting, water and sewer systems; \$50,000; bids until Sept. 10. (See Machinery Wanted—Electric Lighting.)

S. C., Sumter.—Sumter Gas & Power Co.; enlarge plant; ordered containers, purifying boxes, motors, etc.; purchased 5-ft. water-gas set; will install additional 50,000 cu. ft. gas-holder.

Tex., Cleburne.—City, W. S. Hockaday, Supt. Water-works; contemplates installing 150 H. P. electric motor and 1,250,000-gal. daily capacity compressor.

Va., South Boston.—South Boston Power Co. ineptd.; capital \$500,000; T. C. Watkins, Jr., Prest.; W. A. McCanless, Secy.

### Fertilizer Factories.

Fla., Fort Myers.—Geo. R. King, Norwood, Mass.; build fertilizer plant; reported.

Ga., Ainslee.—American Agricultural Lime Co. ineptd.; capital \$250,000; Prest., H. O. Reeve of Atlanta Trust Co., Atlanta, Ga.; mfge. agricultural lime; probably erect hydrating and drying plant to mfge. carbonic acid gas, plaster and brick lime; later produce cement.

Va., Suffolk.—Suffolk Fertilizer Co. ineptd.; capital \$250,000; R. L. Brewer, Jr., Prest.; W. B. Jones, Secy.-Treas.; A. K. Roe, Gen. Mgr.

W. Va., Charles Town.—Washington, Alexander & Cooke Co., T. M. Goldsby, Mgr.; rebuild burned plant; \$35,000; install \$15,000 fertilizer dry mixing mch. (See Machinery Wanted—Lumber; Cement; Fertilizer Mch.)

### Flour, Feed and Meal Mills.

Ky., Lexington.—Lexington Roller Mills; improve and repair mill; \$7500.

Md., Walkersville.—Glad Valley Milling Co., C. A. Nicodemus; erect 4 grain-storage tanks; private plans; Spencer Construction Co., Gen. Contr., Garrett Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

Okla., Breckenridge.—Farmers' Co-operative Grain & Supply Co. ineptd.; capital \$35,000; T. B. Cooper, Breckenridge; C. N. Hare, A. T. Butterof; both Enid, Okla.

Okla., Chickasha.—Linton Grain Co.; erect 22,600-bu. grain elevator; 2-unit system; concrete, reinforced with steel and wood; \$25,000; install mch., including combination wagon and truck dump and scales, with electric unloaders and car removers; E. H. Eads, Archt. Contr.

Tex., Galveston.—Seaboard Rice Milling Co.; increase capital from \$155,000 to \$200,000.

Va., Boonsboro.—Clint Harris, Lynchburg, Va.; erect flour mill.

### Foundry and Machine Plants.

Fla., Miami Beach.—Textile Machinery.—Baham Textile Machinery Co. ineptd.; capital \$100,000; Wm. H. Baham, Jr., Edward W. McCue.

Fla., Jacksonville.—Machinery.—H. W. Dexter Co., Box 665, organized; H. W. Dexter, Prest.-Treas.; B. J. Dexter, V.-P.; S. P. Wine-man, Secy.; C. B. Fulton, Mgr.; leased buildings; install mch.; purchased. (Lately noted ineptd., capital \$50,000.)

Md., Baltimore.—Castings, etc.—Baltimore Malleable Iron & Steel Castings Co., Charles and Wells Sts.; expend \$100,000; install additional blast furnace; double output.

Md., Baltimore.—Blacksmith Shop.—General Electric Co., Lexington Bldg.; erect 1-story blacksmith shop at plant; steel and brick Dec. 1. (Lately noted under Warehouses.)

Miss., Clarksdale.—Machinery.—(Clarksdale Machinery & Supply Mfg. Co., J. H. Hooks, Mgr.; erect building for electrical shop.

Miss., Lumberton.—Saws.—Lumberton Saw Mfg. Co. ineptd.; capital \$50,000; T. C. McLain, J. W. Williams; establish plant; install mch.; purchased.

Mo., Kansas City.—Refrigerators.—Kansas City Refrigerator Co.; remodel and erect 2-story and basement 80x200-ft. addition; John Gosling, Contr., 225 Ry. Exchange Bldg.; C. M. Williams, Archt., 494 Grand Avenue Temple.

### Gas and Oil Enterprises.

Ala., Birmingham.—O'Toole Drilling Co. ineptd.; capital \$15,000; M. J. O'Toole, Prest.; Henry Maulshagen, Secy.-Treas.

D. C., Washington.—Tanks.—Roslyn Steel Co., Jefferson and K Sts.; erect 12 storage tanks; private plans; Spencer Construction Co., Gen. Contr., Garrett Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

Fla., Fort Lauderdale.—Mecca Oil Co. of Broward County ineptd.; capital \$200,000; H. G. Wheeler, Prest.; Geo. H. Hall, Secy.; Frank Stranahan, Treas.

La., New Orleans.—W. Edmond Wren, Minden, La., and Wm. A. Trimpe, Houston, Tex.; have 50-year franchise to supply natural gas to city.

Okla., Copan.—J. C. Davis Oil Co. ineptd.; capital \$100,000; J. C. and H. J. Davis, C. M. Young.

Okla., Copan.—J. C. Davis Oil Co. ineptd.; capital \$100,000; J. C. and H. J. Davis, C. M. Young.

Okla., Edmond.—Gold Dust Oil & Gas Co. ineptd.; capital \$40,000; G. W. Sockman, J. D. McAdama; both Edmond; H. L. Danner, Oklahoma City.

Okla., Shawnee.—Ogdon-Johnson Oil Co. ineptd.; capital \$100,000; E. W. Ogdon, J. F. Johnson, H. F. Penner.

Okla., Tulsa.—Quaker Oil Corp. chartered; capital \$100,000; B. L. Brookins, T. A. Simpson, E. M. Brown.

S. C., Sumter.—Sumter Gas & Power Co.; enlarge plant; purchased 5-ft. water-gas set; will install additional 50,000-cu.-ft. gas-holder; ordered containers, purifying boxes, motors, etc.

Tex., Amarillo.—Lubricants.—Reese S. Allen; construct \$250,000 lubricating oil plant; Mr. Powers, Mgr.; W. H. Shroder, Supt.; mfge. lubricating oils, wax and probably medicinal oils; erect additional 125x75-ft. storage building; purchase additional pumps and agitators; install 40-ton refrigeration plant, filter press, sweater press and acid-recovering plant.

Tex., Burnet.—Meadows Oil & Chemical Co. ineptd.; E. Cartledge, L. C. Page.

Tex., Carrollton.—Star Distributing Co. incorporated; capital \$25,000; W. M. Harrison, W. B. Price, W. F. Vinson.

W. Va., Clarksburg.—Knor Oil Co. ineptd.; capital \$50,000; J. Lee Horner, Jno. Koblegard, Jr., Howard L. Robinson.



W. Va., Huntington.—Transylvania Petroleum Co. inceptd.; capital \$1,500,000; H. H. Baldwin, M. E. Griffin, G. R. Jackson.

### Hydro-Electric Plants.

Ala., Hughes Mills.—Wills Valley Light & Power Co. organized; capital \$75,000; C. C. Appleton, E. W. Wade, W. W. Hughes; build hydro-electric plant on Wills Creek; 25-ft. dam; develop 150 H. P.

Ga., Toccoa.—Toccoa Falls Light & Power Co.; construct hydro-electric plant; has 50-acre site; erect dam; furnish power for Capps Mfg. Co.

### Ice and Cold-Storage Plants.

Fla., Avon Park.—People's Ice & Mfg. Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; G. D. Godwin, Prest.; D. F. Canfield, V.-P.; R. C. Peterson, Secy.-Treas.; T. W. Lawton, Gen. Mgr.; establish ice plant; 8-ton daily capacity; purchased; contemplates additional unit; capacity 10 tons.

Mo., St. Louis.—Meletio Sea Food Co., W. A. Meletio, Prest., 414 Franklin Ave.; remodel and erect plant addition; construction by day labor; G. E. Wells, Engr., Boatmen's Bank Bldg.

Va., Lynchburg.—Virginia Orchards Corp. organized; capital \$50,000; Jas. L. Martin, Prest.; E. F. Cole, V.-P.; L. B. Semmes, Secy.-Treas.; install cold storage. (See Machinery Wanted—Cold-Storage Plant.)

### Land Developments.

Fla., Live Oak.—City; acquire, develop and improve public parks and playgrounds; vote Oct. 4 on \$15,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Fla., Wauchula.—Ohio Citrus Fruit Co. inceptd.; capital \$15,000; Irvin Rhyen, F. C. and Charlotte Kurtzhals.

Mo., Excelsior Springs.—City; establish park; \$6000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

N. C., Durham.—Pinebluff Development Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; J. O. Cobb, J. O. Young, J. T. Glass.

N. C., Salisbury.—Shelter Mountain Farms Corp. chartered; capital \$150,000; Frank E. Lloyd, Salisbury; Philip M. Eames, Mount Gilead, N. C.; Richard D. Eames, Chicago, Ill.

Okla., Ralston.—Ralston Improvement Co. inceptd.; capital \$10,000; Jno. A. Stuart, L. L. Oiler, A. M. Harry.

Va., Charlottesville.—Oak Lawn Land Corp. chartered; capital \$25,000; D. F. Reinhart, Prest.; W. O. Fife, Secy.

Va., Lynchburg.—Virginia Orchards Corp. chartered; capital \$50,000; Jas. L. Martin, Prest.; L. B. Semmes, Secy.-Treas.

W. Va., Huntington.—Shawnee Land Co., Loop Bldg., organized; capital \$50,000; F. M. Livezey, Prest.; R. P. Aleshire, Secy.-Treas.; develop 142 acres; build roads for suburban home sites; \$5000; Jos. N. Doyle, Engr.

### Lumber Manufacturing.

Ala., Opelika.—Haynes-Cook Lumber Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; Charles H. Haynes, Cliffside, N. C.

Ala., Tuskegee.—Coston-Riles Lumber Co. (lately noted inceptd., capital \$100,000) organized; I. M. Riles, Prest.-Mgr., Tuskegee; O. W. Lewis, V.-P.; W. L. Coston, Secy.-Treas.; both Bessemer, Ala.; erect \$25,000 building; install sawmill, planers, etc.; daily capacity 75,000 ft. (See Machinery Wanted—Sawmill; Planers, etc.)

Arkansas.—Arkansas-Alabama Lumber Co. inceptd.; capital \$1,000,000; L. R. Wilson, L. A. Irwin, Wm. G. Singer; all Wilmington, Del.

Ark., Humphrey.—Harris Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada, A. C. Gill, Local Mgr.; purchased 23,000 acres cypress, oak, ash and gum timber between Humphrey and Cornerstone; build \$500,000 mill; daily capacity 75,000 ft.; cut rough lumber for shipment to Canada; build 18 mi. railway through timber; construct several hundred employees' dwellings; A. H. Yost, Constr. Engr., Memphis, Tenn., represents contractor for mill and railway.

Fla., Milton.—Milton Lumber-Timber Co. inceptd.; capital \$20,000; John A. Davis, Prest.; M. J. Davis, V.-P.; Leo V. Davis, Secy.-Treas.

Ky., Ashland.—Big Creek Lumber Co., incorporated; capital \$15,000; R. D. Clare, G. P. Lambert; W. A. Millard.

La., Shreveport.—Kelly-Mullen Hardwood & Lumber Co. organized; J. B. Kelley, Prest.-Mgr.; J. L. Mullen, V.-P.; H. E. Reynolds, Secy.-Treas.; acquired plant; remodel; increase daily capacity to 50,000 ft.

Md., Hagerstown.—Coffman Lumber Co., N. Prospect St.; rebuild burned plant; loss \$10,000.

Miss., Laurel.—Green Lumber Co.; increased capital from \$200,000 to \$300,000.

Okla., Wilson.—W. B. Troop Lumber Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; W. B. Troop, J. Fred Latham, H. L. Grove.

Tenn., Bristol.—Cortrim Lumber Co., J. Frank Shoemaker, Mgr., 1320 Georgia Ave.; build 20x120-ft. fireproof drykiln; concrete, brick and tile construction; erect mill addition; 8000 sq. ft.; wood construction; C. B. Kearfoot, Archt. (Supersedes recent item.)

Tenn., Nashville.—South Tennessee Lumber Co. inceptd.; capital \$200,000; John H. De Witt, Garland S. Moore, A. J. Grigsby.

Tenn., Nashville.—Tennessee Lumber Co. inceptd.; capital \$200,000; J. H. De Witt, G. S. Moore, A. J. Grigsby, Jr.

### Metal-Working Plants.

Fla., Plant City.—Tin Cans.—J. E. Garland; establish plant to mfr. tin cans; contemplated. (See Machinery Wanted—Tin; Solder; Can Machinery.)

N. C., Charlotte.—Elands Mineral Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; Raymond L. Lovell, James L. Williamson, H. L. Taylor.

### Mining.

Ala., Ashland.—Graphite.—Ashland Graphite Co., W. B. Ladd, Mgr. (plant improvements lately noted); will develop 200 acres; install crushers, concentrating mchys., elevators. (See Machinery Wanted—Elevators; Mining Machinery; Crushers.)

Ky., Louisville.—Salt.—Southern Cre-O-Salt Co. inceptd.; capital \$20,000; W. A. Lewis, G. W. Cord, J. M. Kirk.

N. C., Regal.—Marble.—Regal Blue Marble Co. inceptd.; capital \$300,000; R. L. Harris, Murphy, N. C.; W. M. Harris, Hampton, Ga.; H. L. Niles, Atlanta, Ga.

### Miscellaneous Construction.

Mo., St. Louis.—Levee.—Mississippi River Comsn., 1311 International Life Bldg.; construct 55,000 cu. yds. earthwork in Riverland Levee Dist. (See Machinery Wanted—Levee Construction.)

Va., Richmond.—Boiler-house.—R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.; erect 39x25-ft. boiler-house; fireproof construction; \$9500; A. M. Walkup Co., Contr., Richmond; Lewis F. Brown, Const. Engr., Winston-Salem, N. C.

Va., Sewells Point.—Bulkhead.—Norfolk & Portsmouth Belt Line R. R., Geo. D. Shafer,

Prest., Norfolk, Va.; construct bulkhead; dredge in front of same.

### Miscellaneous Enterprises.

D. C., Washington.—Laundry and Garage.—Irvin Laughlin, 1706 17th St. N. W.; erect 3-story and basement 100x175-ft. laundry and garage building; W. R. Lipscomb, Contr., District National Bank Bldg., Washington; J. R. Pope, Archt., 527 5th Ave., New York.

Fla., Jacksonville.—Dyeing.—Hawkins Dye Works inceptd.; capital \$5000; Charles W., Walter and Walter Hawkins, Jr.

Fla., Miami.—Building Equipment.—Miami Supply Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; T. F. and L. B. Hynes; both Miami; Charles Aulenbacher, Cleveland, O.

Fla., Miami.—Construction.—Inlet Construction Co. inceptd.; capital \$35,000; V. K. Rice, Prest.; George A. Lone V.-P.; William S. Maxwell, Secy.; John H. Bowlin, Treas.

Ky., Jackson.—Laundry.—Jackson Steam Laundry Co. inceptd.; capital \$10,000; W. H. Wilcox, Emery Cain, E. A. Bailey.

Ky., Lexington.—Laundry.—Phoenix Hotel; erect \$100,000 laundry.

Ky., Louisville.—Publishing.—Revista Publishing Co. inceptd.; capital \$15,000; Geo. R. Washburne, Angus McDonald, John L. Woodbury.

La., Natchitoches.—Foundry.—Cantu Laundry; rebuild burned building.

La., New Orleans.—Laundry and Dry Cleaning.—Chalmette Laundry & Dry Cleaning Co., B. C. McClellan, V.-P. and Gen. Mgr., Tulane Ave.; erect plant addition; stucco and concrete construction; purchased 60x120-ft. site; install mchys.; purchased.

Miss., Vicksburg.—Abattoir.—Vicksburg Abattoir & Stockyards Co. organized; G. M. Bloom, Mgr.; erect 500-ft. abattoir; \$2550; install mchys.; purchased; daily killing capacity 100 head stock; storage capacity 10 carloads; build barns; has 53-acre site. (Lately noted inceptd., capital \$100,000.)

Mo., Jefferson City.—Pasteurizing.—John Schrimpf, Arthur Raithe; establish pasteurizing plant; has building; purchased mchys.

N. C., Charlotte.—Construction.—B. H. V. Construction Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; W. J. Bowen, J. H. Van Ness, J. A. Houston.

N. C., Goldsboro.—Plumbing.—George W. Monger Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; G. W. Monger, Jr., W. V. and V. T. Williams.

N. C., Raleigh.—Laundry.—Raleigh Damp Wash Co. inceptd.; I. M. Denton, J. B. Collins; establish laundry.

Okla., Tulsa.—Publishing.—Oklahoma Sun Publishing Co. inceptd.; capital \$5000; A. L. Phillips, B. D. Hooker, W. H. Smith.

S. C., Aiken.—Laundry.—Real Estate & Fidelity Co., H. M. Dibble, Prest.; erect 40x60-ft. laundry building; fireproof; \$15,000; day labor.

S. C., Bamberg.—Potato Curing.—Bamberg Potato Curing Co. organized; W. M. Brobham, Sr., Prest.; erect 100x40-ft. mill-construction building; \$8000; Driscoll Construction Co., Contr., Florence, S. C.

S. C., Charleston.—Engineering and Construction.—Allen & Fitzsimons inceptd.; capital \$5000; J. P. Allen, W. S. Fitzsimmons.

S. C., Columbia.—Store Fixtures.—Columbia Store Fixtures Co. inceptd.; capital \$15,000; J. Robert Durham, Prest.-Treas.; Cecelia Taylor, Secy.

Tenn., Knox County.—Nurseries.—Washington Heights Nurseries inceptd.; capital \$20,000; W. L. Mitchell, Lee McClain, B. L. Johnson.

Tex., Perryton.—Printing.—Ochiltree County Herald; rebuild burned plant; loss \$20,000.

Va., Clifton Forge—Construction.—New Electric Corp. chartered; capital \$50,000; R. E. Straub, Pres.; George E. Cooke, Secy.

Va., Portsmouth—Laundry.—Southern Laundry (lately noted inceptd., capital \$50,000) organized; R. B. Lohman, Pres.; J. B. Sadler, V.-P.; both Norfolk, Va.; T. F. Gallagher, Secy.; S. M. Ripley, Treas.; both Portsmouth; erect 60x110-ft. laundry; install mch. (See Machinery Wanted—Bollers; Laundry Equipment; Wagons; Trucks.)

Va., Roanoke—Publishing.—Roanoke Publishing Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; C. B. Lane, Pres.; F. K. Hodges, Secy.

Va., Radford—Creosoting.—Norfolk & Western Ry., J. E. Crawford, Chief Engr., Norfolk, Va.; erect creosoting plant; \$40,000.

### Miscellaneous Factories.

Ala., Mobile—Ginger Ale.—Wilson Ginger Ale Co.; increase capital from \$20,000 to \$40,000.

Fla., Jacksonville—Candy.—Candy Mfg. Co., Box 617, organized; R. C. Dugan, Pres.-Treas.-Mgr.; Chas. W. Parker, Secy.; has building; erect additional story; brick; install additional mch.; mfrs. hard candy. (Lately noted inceptd., capital \$50,000.)

Fla., Lakeland—Cigars.—Hava-Cuba Cigar Co. inceptd.; capital \$10,000; L. E. McClamma, Pres.; A. N. McClamma, Secy.-Treas.

Fla., Miami—Cigars.—M. Rebozo Co. inceptd.; capital \$10,000; A. M. and H. E. Roseberry; both Miami; M. Rebozo, Tampa, Fla.

Fla., Miami—Cigars.—Mallett Cigar Co. incorporated; capital \$10,000; E. R. and A. I. Mallett, M. M. Borchardt.

Fla., Tampa—Mann Mfg. Co. inceptd.; capital \$10,000; Richard H. Mann, Pres.; Willis L. Roberts, Secy.-Treas.

Ga., Savannah—Pepsi-Cola.—Pepsi-Cola Co., J. N. Keelin, Jr., Mgr., New Bern N. C.; established \$500,000 plant; rent 3-story building with 10,000 sq. ft. floor space to each floor; may build; install mch.

Ky., Louisville—Tobacco.—Atlas Tobacco Co., 16th and Rowan Sts.; erect 1-story 150x65-ft. factory building; brick, frame and concrete; G. H. Murphy, Archt., 714 Louisville Trust Bldg.

Ky., Louisville—Creamery.—Miller's Creamery inceptd.; capital \$500; W. H. and Eugene Miller, W. L. Coffman.

Ky., Louisville—Storage Batteries.—Victory Storage Battery Co. inceptd.; capital \$20,000; Arthur Cummins, Castelman D. Doll, Jno. E. Williams.

Ky., Louisville—Chemicals.—Louisville Chemical Co. inceptd.; capital \$75,000; B. F. Gregory, W. A. Pay, Lawrence Reichert.

Ky., Louisville—Chemicals.—Louisville Chemical Co.; increase capital from \$10,000 to \$75,000.

Ky., Osborne—Carbon.—Davis Carbon Black Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; O. L. and Alton N. Davis, Frank R. Hurlbutt; all Charleston, W. Va.

Ky., Pineville—Clothing.—Rowntree Clothing Co. inceptd.; capital \$10,000; H. E. Rowntree, J. E. Thomas, T. F. Gibson.

La., Monroe—Carbon.—Louisiana Carbon Co. inceptd.; capital \$200,000; Lynn S. Hornor, Pres.; Percy Byrd, Treas.; Phillip P. Step-toe, Secy.-Counsel; G. A. Williams, Asst.-Treas. and Gen. Mgr.; construct carbon plant; Fuel City Mfg. Co., Contr.; all Clarksburg, W. Va.

La., Monroe—Bakery.—Monroe Baking Co., Jno. G. Griffin, Propr., DeSiard and 7th Sts.; rebuild burned plant; loss \$12,000.

La., New Orleans—Pepsi-Cola.—Pepsi-Cola Co., J. N. Keelin, Jr., Mgr., New Bern, N. C.;

rent 3-story building with 10,000 sq. ft. floor space to each floor; may build; install mch. (Lately noted erect \$500,000 plant.)

Md., Baltimore—Industrial Building.—Dewitz & Webb, Archts., 232 St. Paul St.; erect 1-story 300x160-ft. brick building.

Md., Hagerstown—Industrial Building.—D. Ramaciotti, Public Square; erect 5-story 96x36-ft. industrial building; Chas. F. Buhrman, Archt.-Supt., Waynesboro, Pa., and care owner.

Miss., Cedar Point—Boxes.—Center Point Gin Co. inceptd.; capital \$30,000.

Mo., Aurora—Shoes.—Juvenile Shoe Corp., B. B. Scheurer, Secy.-Treas., 1627 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.; erect 10,000 sq. ft. mill construction factory building; \$60,000; bids open; install mch.; daily output 1000 prs. children's stitch-down shoes; T. P. Barnett & Co., Archts., Arcade Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. (Super-sedes recent item.)

Mo., Kansas City—Industrial Mfg. Co. incorporated; capital \$100,000; Deroy, Frank L. and W. W. Damron.

Mo., St. Louis—Schulster Mfg. Co., J. H. Schulster, Pres., 4616 N. Broadway; erect 4-story 100x43-ft. factory addition; C. F. May, Archt., Merchants' Laclede Bldg.; G. A. Welsh Construction Co., Gen. Contr.

N. C., Asheville—Mint Cola.—Mint Cola Bottling Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; J. E. West-rag, Herman Hyatt, J. L. Boree.

N. C., Durham—Tobacco.—I. L. Sears Tobacco Co. inceptd.; capital \$75,000; I. L. and E. S. Sears, J. A. Pugh.

N. C., Greensboro—Medicines.—Goose Grease Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; Julian Price, P. M. Hadley, C. M. Taylor.

Okla., Enid—Tobacco.—Godfrey Tobacco Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; D. V. Godfrey, W. A. Price, G. W. Cook.

Okla., Okmulgee—Glass.—B. & B. Glass Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; E. A. and F. E. Best, A. L. Emerey.

S. C., Darlington—Mint Cola.—Carolina Mint-Cola Bottling Works inceptd.; capital \$125,000; E. A. Early, Pres.; Jno. F. Cahill, Secy.-Treas.

Tenn., Nashville—Shoes.—Richardson-Crockett Shoe Co. inceptd.; capital \$200,000; W. E. Richardson, R. P. Crockett, Daniel Jarvis.

Tenn., Nashville—Bags.—Werthan Bag Co.; repair burned brick factory building; \$3000.

Tex., Amarillo—Rendering.—W. D. Cokeford, Oklahoma City; plans establishing rendering plant.

Tex., Austin—Mattresses.—Southern Bedding Co., 4th and Brushy Sts.; rebuild burned mattress factory; loss several thousand dollars.

Tex., Burnet—Chemicals.—Meadows Oil & Chemical Co. inceptd.; E. Cartledge, L. C. Page.

Va., Lynchburg—Medicine.—Morton Mfg. Corp.; increased capital from \$100,000 to \$250,000.

Va., Richmond—Chemicals.—Climax Chemical Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; Isadore L. Davidson, Pres.; Lena R. Davidson, Secy.

Va., Richmond—Boiler-house.—R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.; erect 1-story 38x25-ft. boiler-house; A. M. Walkup & Co., Gen. Contr., 746 17th St.

Va., Richmond—Clothing.—Rubenstein's inceptd.; capital \$100,000; J. R. Rosenthal, Pres.; Roy S. Spence, Secy.

W. Va., Charleston—Inks, etc.—New Art Mfg. Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; D. S. Meyers, J. N. Londeree; both South Charleston, W. Va.; J. R. B. Hall, Boonemont, W. Va.

W. Va., Clarksburg—Glass Plant.—Keystone

Bottle Co., Wm. A. Smart, Pres., Uniontown, W. Va.; establish glass plant.

### Motor Cars, Garages, Tires, Etc.

D. C., Washington—Garage.—Irvin Laughlin, Esq., 1706 17th St. N. W., Washington; erect garage and laundry; 3 stories and basement; 100x175 ft.; J. R. Pope, Archt., 527 5th Ave., New York.

D. C., Washington—Service Station.—Lambert Hudson Motors Co., W. E. Lambert, 121 Conn. Ave. N. W.; erect service station; 3 stories, 120x130 ft.; brick; concrete; fireproof; Wyatt & Nolting, Archts., Keyser Bldg., Baltimore. (Lately noted.)

Fla., Ocala—Murphy Motor Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; J. P. Phillips, Pres.; E. H. Martin, V.-P.; Phillip G. Murphy, Secy.-Treas.

Fla., Sanford—Garage.—Cook Automobile Co., John Cook, Orlando, Fla.; erect garage; 50x100 ft.; brick.

Ga., Columbus—Motor Cars.—Burrus Motor & Tractor Co. inceptd.; capital \$60,000; E. Percy Burrus, G. E. Burrus, Mrs. G. P. Burrus.

Ga., Griffin—Automobiles.—Spalding Tire & Rubber Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; T. Ellis Drewry, B. V. Collany, T. M. Manley, Jr.

Ky., Glenview—Garage.—R. B. Hickman; erect garage; 2 story; 45x60 ft.; John Botts, Contr., Glenview; Arthur R. Smith, Archt., 507 Realty Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

Ky., Louisville—Garage.—Mahan-Bowman Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; Howard B. Mahan, Samuel E. Mahan, Morton Bowman.

Ky., Louisville—Automobile Parts.—Raymond & Thompson Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; F. M. Thompson, M. E. Raymond, Wm. F. Stock-ton.

Ky., Louisville—Garage.—Louisville Motors Co., F. H. Örtner, Pres.; erect garage and automobile building on 120x255-ft. site; 35,000 sq. ft.

Ky., Louisville—Garage.—B. F. Jarboe, 406 S. 8th St.; erect garage; fireproof; Edward E. Albus, Archt., 614 E. Market St.

Ky., Louisville—Garage.—Will Short, 36 Hill Rd.; erect garage; 1 story; 24x19 ft.; frame; Arthur K. Smith, Archt., 507 Realty Bldg.

Ky., Louisville—Jefferson County Commrs.; erect garage; 1 story; 110x160 ft.; Brinton B. Davis, Archt., 1417 Stark Bldg.

Md., Baltimore—Garages.—Geo. Klein, 2321 Belmont Ave.; erect 45 garages; each 1 story; 10x18 ft.; Geo. Wessell, Archt., 2752 Winchester St.

Md., Baltimore—Garage.—J. T. Stoner, 3900 Bateman Ave.; erect garage.

Miss., Hazlehurst—Garage.—U. D. Bufkin; purchased \$4000 building; convert into garage.

Md., Hagerstown—Automobiles.—Oak Hill Auto Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; John W. Rohrer, John P. Howard, W. Clyde Middlekauff.

Md., Hagerstown—Garage.—Perfection Garage Equipment Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; Russel S. Harper, Augustus and Alice Ludwig.

Mo., St. Louis—Garage.—Geo. Neff; purchased 3-story brick building; 15,000 sq. ft.; establish garage.

N. C., Gastonia—Automobiles.—Burwell-Parker Motor Co. inceptd.; capital \$125,000; B. H. Parker, G. E. Burwell, H. G. Utley; all Charlotte, N. C.

N. C., New Holland—Garage.—North Carolina Farms Co., Geo. Hanford; erect garage; 1 story; brick walls; stone trimmings; Benham & Richards, Archts., 214 E. State St., Columbus, O.

Okl., Oklahoma City.—Automobiles.—Atkins-Bledsoe Motor Co. inceptd.; capital \$30,000; Hugh C. Atkins, M. K. Cruce, John F. Sharp.

Tenn., Dayton.—Automobiles.—Dayton Automobile Co., J. T. Crawford; erect garage; 1 and 2 stories; 70x100 ft.; brick.

Tenn., Nashville.—Automobiles.—National Body Mfg. Co. inceptd.; H. O. Blackwood, S. G. Holland, C. C. Talley.

Tenn., Shelbyville.—Garage.—Jacobs Automobile Co., Mr. Jacobs, Mgr.; erect garage; 1 and 2 stories; 60x150 ft.; brick walls; Marr & Holman, Archts., Nashville, Tenn.

Tenn., Trenton.—Garage.—Rice Adams; erect garage.

Va., Cape Charles.—Garage.—Fitzhugh Automobile Co., F. C. Fitzhugh; erect garage; 1 story; 78x125 ft.; fireproof; \$30,000; C. H. Legg, Contr., Cape Charles; Deihl & Vance, Archts., Norfolk, Va. (See Machinery Wanted—Heating Plant; Garage Supplies.)

Va., Portsmouth.—Garage.—L. Kootz; erect garage and storage building; 2 story; 60x113 ft.; brick; steel; slag roof; red tapestry brick trimmed with darker brick and stone; front of garage to be elliptic design, lower section plate glass; G. E. Locknane, Archt.

Va., Richmond.—Garage.—Southern Automobile Supply Co., W. B. Baylies, Prest.; rebuild repair shop; brick.

W. Va., Huntington.—Garage.—T. H. Garrett; erect garage; concrete.

### Railway Shops, Terminals, Roundhouses, Etc.

Md., Hagerstown.—Norfolk & Western Ry., J. E. Crawford, Ch. Engr., Roanoke, Va.; plans improvements, including railway shops and passenger station.

Md., Baltimore.—Western Maryland Ry., H. R. Pratt, Ch. Engr.; plans improvements, including additional passenger sidings, \$27,800; engine terminal and yards at Bowest, \$100,000; dredging Port Covington, \$95,000; enlarge and extend coal piers, \$400,000.

Va., Roanoke.—Norfolk & Western Ry., J. E. Crawford, Ch. Engr.; plans improvements, including \$400,000 addition to West End roundhouse.

### Road and Street Construction.

Ark., Forrest City.—St. Francis County Commrs., Road Improvement Dist. 2, T. A. Buford, Secy.; construct 6½ mi. gravel road; 13,600 tons gravel; bids opened Sept. 8; L. C. Torrence, Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Fla., Fort Lauderdale.—City, H. V. Calder, Clk.; improve streets; vote Sept. 7 on \$16,000 bonds.

Fla., Kissimmee.—Osceola County Commrs.; construct hard-surfaced roads; voted \$30,000 bonds. (Supersedes recent item.)

Fla., Live Oak.—City; improve streets; vote Oct. 4 on \$20,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Ky., Barbourville.—State Highway Comsn., Joe S. Boggs, Frankfort, Ky.; grade and drain 11.4 mi. road in Knox County; \$365,916.21; Davy & Grahams, Contrs., Pineville, Ky.

Ky., Dixon.—State Highway Comsn., Joe S. Boggs, Frankfort, Ky.; grade and drain 11.4 mi. Dixon-Madisonville and Henderson Rds. in Webster County; \$276,395; J. L. Towson Co., Contr., Clay, Ky.

Ky., Poor Fork.—City, Ira Fields, Clk.; construct 4780 lin. ft. sidewalk; \$10,000 available; W. C. Hogg Construction Co., Contr.; Aaron Creech, Engr., Harland, Ky. Lately noted inviting bids. (See Machinery Wanted—Mixer; Cement.)

Ky., Paintsville.—Johnson County Commrs., Paintsville, and Magoffin County Commrs., Salyersville, Ky.; construct 18 mi. road from Paintsville to Salyersville; Project 34.

La., Lake Providence.—City, T. J. Powell, Mayor; improve streets; \$75,000 bonds.

La., Jena.—La Salle Parish Police Jury, S. W. Hodges, Prest.; grade and drain 7 mi. Jena-Little Creek and 10 mi. Jena-Nebo roads; bids until Oct. 4; Jas. A. McConnell, Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Ky., West Liberty.—State Highway Comsn., Jos. S. Boggs, Frankfort, Ky.; grade and drain 1 mi. West Liberty to Caney Creek Rd. in Morgan County; \$24,844.16; M. J. McClasky, Contr., Louisville, Ky.

La., Alexandria.—Rapides Parish Police Jury; construct roads in Dists. 5, 18 and 19; voted 5 mills tax.

La., Jena.—La Salle Parish Police Jury, S. W. Hodges, Prest.; grade and drain 8 mi. Olla-Jena and 14.48 mi. Summerville-Rosefield roads; bids until Sept. 20; Jas. A. McConnell, Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

La., Thibodeaux.—Town; improve streets; voted tax. Address The Mayor.

Md., Baltimore.—Board of Awards; grade, curb and pave streets listed in Contracts 176 and 177; old granite block on concrete base and cement concrete; bids until Sept. 15. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Md., Baltimore.—Board of Awards; grade and pave, with cement concrete, alleys listed in Contracts 63, 64 and 65; bids until Sept. 15. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Md., Baltimore.—Board of Awards; pave Lauretta, Wheeler, Warwick, Oswego and other avenues; \$66,157; Baltimore Asphalt Block & Tile Co., Contr., 1320 N. Monroe St. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Miss., Carrollton.—Carroll County Commrs., Beat 4, J. R. Bingham, Commr.; construct 37 mi. road; sand and clay; \$200,000 available; probably invite bids in 1921; J. M. Harbert, Engr., Indianola, Miss. (Supersedes recent item.)

Miss., Hattiesburg.—Forrest County Commissioners; construct roads; vote on \$100,000 bonds.

Miss., Pittsboro.—Calhoun County Suprvs., Wess Edmonson, Prest., Vardaman, Miss.; construct roads; voted \$300,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

Mo., Forsyth.—State Highway Dept., Jefferson City, Mo.; grade and surface 5 mi. Springfield-Hollister road; \$12,000; contract let; gravel 2½ mi. State Highway in Ridgedale Special Road Dist; \$4000; contract let.

N. C., Ashboro.—North Carolina State Highway Comsn., Div. Office, Greensboro, N. C.; construct 10.25 mi. clay-gravel road in Randolph County; \$35,000; S. L. Davis & Sons, Contrs., Knoxville, Tenn. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

N. C., Bakersville.—North Carolina State Highway Comsn., Div. Office, Greensboro, N. C.; construct 5 mi. Boone Trail in Mitchell County; rock asphalt; 18 ft. wide; Gibson Construction Co., Contr., Knoxville, Tenn.

N. C., Raeford.—North Carolina State Highway Comsn., Div. Office, Greensboro, N. C.; construct 10 mi. clay-gravel road in Hoke County from Raeford to Cumberland; \$53,000; Jamison Bros., Contrs., Rocky Mount, N. C.

N. C., Burnsville.—State Highway Comsn., Div. Office, Asheville, N. C.; construct 3 mi. gravel road in Yancey County; \$62,000; Gibson Construction Co., Contr., Knoxville, Tenn. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

N. C., Carthage.—North Carolina State Highway Comsn., Div. Office, Greensboro, N.

C.; construct 21 mi. gravel road in Moore County; \$150,000; J. T. Platt, Contr., Greensboro, N. C. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

N. C., Roxboro.—Town; improve streets; sold \$73,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

N. C., Rutherfordton.—State Highway Comsn., Div. Office, Asheville, N. C.; construct 10 mi. Asheville-Charlotte-Wilmington highway; 28 ft. graded road, with 16-ft. surface; Project 78B; \$70,000; Ralph E. Oliver Co., Contr., Knoxville, Tenn. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

N. C., Yanceyville.—North Carolina State Highway Comsn., Div. Office, Greensboro, N. C.; construct 6.88 mi. topsoil road in Caswell County; Project 38; \$46,255.30; Bolton Contracting Co., Contr., Marion, N. C. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

N. C., Warrenton.—North Carolina State Highway Comsn., Div. Office, Greensboro, N. C.; construct 19.75 mi. clay-gravel road from Warrenton in Warren County; \$160,000; Chandler & Ragland, Contrs., Virginia, Va.

N. C., Wayneville.—State Highway Comsn., Div. Office, Asheville, N. C.; construct 6.2 mi. Asheville-Murphy-Atlanta highway; Project 66; \$85,000; O'Brien Construction Co., Contr., Birmingham, Ala. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

S. C., Columbia.—Richland County Highway Comsn.; construct 7 mi. roadway on Glenn Springs Highway from Spartanburg; contract let; will invite bids on 2 mi. road from Greenville to Jones' store.

S. C., Gaffney.—City; pave E. Race and College Sts. and Victoria Ave.; 1 mi.; Southern Paving Co., Contr. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Kingstree.—State Highway Comsn., Columbia, S. C.; construct roads; \$90,000; Buttershill & Goods, Contrs., Virginia, Va.; J. M. Martin, County Engr., Kingstree. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Tex., Alice.—City; pave streets; vote on \$10,000 bonds; contemplated. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Abilene.—City, M. L. Sellers, City Secy.; construct 10,000 sq. yds. paving; bituminous asphalt macadam and concrete; bids until Sept. 24; W. A. Riney, City Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Tex., Canyon.—Randall County, C. R. Flesher, Judge; grade 17.03 mi. State Highway 33; 70,000 cu. yds. grading; concrete culverts; \$28,000 available; Howell & McKnight, Contrs., Amarillo, Tex.; A. T. Dickey, Res. Engr., Amarillo. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Tex., Denton.—City; pave streets, 3-in. vitrified paving block; storm sewers; curb and gutters; O. L. Crigler, Contr., Winnsboro, Tex. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Fort Worth.—Tarrant County, W. E. Yancy, Auditor; construct 2.86 mi. White Settlement Rd. from Arlington Heights Blvd.; 2.62 mi. Fort Worth-Lake Worth Dam Rd.; bids opened Sept. 7. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Tex., Junction.—Kimble County Commrs.; construct 22 mi. road from Junction to Mason County line; \$35,000 available; W. S. Bailey, Contr., W. E. Simpson, Engr. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Kaufman.—Kaufman County, J. P. Coon, Judge; construct 124.75 mi. roads; bituminous topping and gravel; culverts and bridges; bids until Sept. 28. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Tex., Snyder.—City; gravel public square; Wm. Brooks, Contr.; Henty Exall Elrod Co., Engr., 220 Interurban Bldg., Dallas, Tex. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Tex., Texarkana.—City, W. H. James, City Secy.; construct 60,000 sq. yds. paving; \$260,000; Taylor & Hamilton, Contrs.; Otto



Yenglin, City Engr. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Va., Chatham.—City, Good Roads Com., A. D. Starling, Chrmn., Danville, Va.; grade, drain and topsoil 7.65 mi. Spring Garden Rd. in Chatham Dist., Pittsylvania County; bids until Sept. 14; C. L. Scott, Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Va., Richmond.—O. E. Bolling, Director Public Works; grade Monument Ave.; \$53,000; C. S. Luck, Contr.

W. Va., Charleston.—Kanawha County Commissioners, L. C. Massey, Clk.; grade, drain 4.55 mi. Indian Creek Rd. in Elk Dist.; bids until Sept. 22. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

W. Va., Ripley.—Jackson County Comms.; construct 1 mi. concrete road; \$47,000; Bidding & Karr, Contrs. (Previously noted voting bonds.)

W. Va., Ripley.—Jackson County Comms.; awarded paving contracts; Bidding & Karr, \$11,646.23, pave ¼ mi. road between Ripley and Cottageville, and \$47,929.87, pave 1 mi. Ravenswood-Sandyville road. (Lately noted voting bonds.)

### Sewer Construction.

Ark., Humphrey.—City, Arthur Hickey, Mayor; install sewer and water systems.

Fla., Fort Lauderdale.—City, H. V. Calder, Clk.; improve sewer system; install sanitary equipment; vote Sept. 7 on \$15,000 bonds. (Lately noted contemplated.)

N. C., New Holland.—North Carolina Farms Co., New Holland, and care Benham & Richard, Columbus, Ohio; install sewer, water and electric-lighting systems; \$50,000; bids until Sept. 10. Previously noted install sewers, etc. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewers.)

Okla., Ponca City.—City Comms.; construct storm sewers; contract let. (Lately noted to vote on \$30,000 bonds.)

Tenn., Rogersville.—Town, T. J. Price, Chrmn. Water-works Comsn.; construct sewage-disposal plant; 250,000-gal. and 75,000-gal. reinforced concrete reservoirs; bids until Sept. 9; J. N. Ambler, Conslt. Engr., 2221 Monument Ave., Richmond, Va. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewage-disposal Plant.)

### Shipbuilding Plants.

Fla., Jacksonville.—Ship Repairs, etc.—Saliger Ship Salvaging Corp., New York; Frank Davenport, Southern Representative; secured 300-ft. waterfront site; establish dry dock, repair and salvaging plant; reported.

Va., Norfolk.—Machine Shop.—Marine Iron Works Co., R. O. Coleman, Prest.; erect 2-story 60x175-ft. machine shop; B. F. Mitchell, Archt., Seaboard Bldg.

### Telephone Systems.

Ala., Irvington.—Irvington Public Utilities Co. Incptd.; capital \$5000; W. J. Andrews.

Md., Baltimore.—Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., W. B. Clarkson, Commercial Supt., 108 E. Lexington St.; plans \$10,000,000 improvements throughout the State in next 3 years; immediate expenditure of \$3,000,000 includes automatic exchanges on Kate Ave., fireproof construction, \$200,000; install equipment, \$450,000; additions to central offices to make necessary connection with automatic outfit, \$150,000. (Supersedes recent item.)

### Textile Mills.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Cotton Cloth.—Texas Cotton Mills Co. organized; C. S. Peterson; es-

tablish \$1,000,000 plant; erect 3-story fireproof building; install 10,000 spindles for medium and heavy print cloths; later add 2000 to 5000 spindles for lighter weight cloths.

Va., Fieldale.—Cotton Cloth.—Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mills Co., Spray, N. C.; build 2 additional mills; contemplated.

Va., Norfolk.—Cotton Fabrics, etc.—Beane Bros. Incptd.; capital \$100,000; W. S. E. Beane, Prest., New Orleans, La.; Frank E. Beane, Jr., Secy., Charlotte, N. C.

### Water-Works.

Ark., Batesville.—City; install filtering system; J. B. McCrary, Engr., Atlanta, Ga.

Ark., Humphrey.—City, Arthur Hickey, Mayor; install water and sewer systems.

Fla., Fort Lauderdale.—City, H. V. Calder, Clk.; extend water-works; vote Sept. 7 on \$20,000 bonds. (Lately noted contemplated.)

Ky., Harrodsburg.—City Comms.; improve water plant; vote on \$100,000 bonds.

Mo., Fayette.—City.—Thos. R. Moore, Clk.; improve water-works; construct earth dam and 8-in. supply line; 30,000 cu. yds. earth fill; 3000 sq. yds. rip-rap; reinforced concrete intake; 14,000 ft. 8-in. wood pipe; bids until Sept. 16; Johnson & Benham, Conslt. Engrs., Firestone Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. (See Machinery Wanted—Water-Works.)

N. C., New Holland.—North Carolina Farms Co., New Holland, and care Benham & Richard, Columbus, Ohio; install water, sewer and electric-lighting systems; \$50,000; bids until Sept. 10. Previously noted install water mains, etc. (See Machinery Wanted—Water-works.)

S. C., Kingstree.—Town, Le Roy Lee, Chrmn. of Public Works; drill 10-in. well for water system; contract let; Tomlinson Engineering Co., Conslt. Engr., Columbia, S. C.

Tenn., Rogersville.—Town, T. J. Price, Chrmn. Water-works Comsn.; construct 250,000-gal. and 75,000-gal. reinforced concrete reservoirs; sewage-disposal plant; bids until Sept. 9; J. N. Ambler, Conslt. Engr., 2221 Monument Ave., Richmond, Va. (See Machinery Wanted—Water-works.)

Tex., Independent Heights, P. O. at Houston.—City; install water-works; issued \$18,530 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Va., Winchester.—City; improve water-works; construct 2 reservoirs; voted \$100,000 bonds. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted to vote.)

### Woodworking Plants.

Ala., Tuscumbia.—Furniture.—Tuscumbia Furniture & Mfg. Co. Incptd.; capital \$15,000; A. Sebert, Mgr.; erect factory building; install mchy. (Supersedes recent item.)

Ark., Dermott.—Headings.—W. B. Bynum; rebuild burned drying kilns and cooling sheds; \$75,000.

Fla., Crystal River.—Crates, etc.—Crystal River Crate Co. (lately noted incptd., capital \$500,000) organized; Frederick Van Roy, Prest., Crystal River; Claude B. Root, Secy.-Treas., Plant City, Fla.; purchased plant, including buildings, mchy., railroad, logging equipment, lands, timber, etc.; acquired 21,420-acre timber tract; estimated to cut 80,000,000 ft. merchantable pine timber.

Fla., Jasper.—Staves.—Jasper Stave Co. Incptd.; capital \$10,000; B. C. Wallis, Prest., Cleveland, O.; D. W. Almand, V.-P. and Treas.; Charles F. Sindo, Secy. and Mgr.; both Valdosta, Fla.

Ga., Albany.—Ceiling and Sidings.—Bordland-Tallman Lumber Co., H. L. Tallman, Secy.-Treas.; erect 40x30-ft. mill, \$2500; 40x80-ft. steam kiln; 22x24-ft. office building, \$1500; ordinary construction; install edger, planer, resaw, cut-off saw; daily capacity 30,000 ft. Supersedes recent item. (See Machinery Wanted—Boiler; Engine.)

Ky., Louisville.—Baseball Bats.—Hilton Collins Co., L. V. Cassily, Prest.; erect plant addition; increase annual capacity from 100,000 to 300,000.

La., Bunkie.—Staves and Headings.—Holly Ridge Lumber Co., Louisville, Ky.; erect 60x100-ft. mill building and power plant; \$15,000; ordinary mill construction; install mchy.; daily capacity 30,000 staves and headings; J. M. Kellog, Constr. Engr. (Lately noted to erect plant.)

Tenn., Dayton—Veneer, etc.—Dayton Veneer & Lumber Mill Co., T. W. Candle, Mgr.; erect 1 and 2-story mill buildings; brick and frame; construction by owner.

Tenn., Memphis.—Flooring.—Empire Floor & Lumber Co.; rebuild burned mill; loss \$85,000.

### Fire Damage.

Ala., East Florence.—Hart Phillips' house.

Ala., Montgomery.—Dallas Hurley's residence, Wares Ferry Rd., Dalriada.

Ark., Dermott.—W. B. Bynum's drying kilns and cooling sheds; loss \$75,000.

Ark., Parkin.—W. M. Wilson Hotel; Sim Cox's buildings; L. S. Stevenson's 2 cafes; Hall Drug Store; H. M. Green's meat market; J. Cline's store; A. B. Cole's Furniture Store; J. W. Presley's and Kauffman's stores.

Fla., Jacksonville.—Building occupied by Ellis Moving & Storage Co., Wm. Ellis, Prest.

Fla., Live Oak.—J. B. Cobb's residence, Route B.

Ga., Hollonville.—(R. D. from Williamson).—Yarbrough & Johnson's store; Jim Yarbrough's engine-room.

Ky., Richmond.—Eastern Kentucky State Normal School gymnasium and barn; loss \$15,000.

La., Monroe.—Monroe Baking Co.'s plant; loss \$12,000.

La., Natchitoches.—Cantu Laundry building.

Md., Hagerstown.—Coffman Lumber Co.'s plant; loss \$10,000.

Miss., Biloxi.—Lopez Packing Co.'s plant; loss \$19,000.

S. C., Greer.—F. A. McClain's bungalow.

S. C., Spartanburg.—John Nina Hospital for colored people, 216 N. Dean St.

Tenn., Memphis.—Empire Floor & Lumber Co.'s mill; loss \$85,000.

Tex., Austin.—Southern Bedding Co.'s mattress factory; loss several thousand dollars.

Tex., Mexia.—Mrs. J. O. Harper's residence; loss, \$15,000.

Tex., Mineola.—Miles Candle's restaurant; B. W. Meredith's grocery store.

Tex., Perrytown.—Ochiltree County Herald plant; loss \$20,000.

Tex., Van Alstyne.—Louis Garver's residence; loss \$20,000.

W. Va., Ranson.—Washington, Alexander & Cooke Co.'s fertilizer plant; loss \$60,000.

W. Va., Winifrede.—Winifrede Coal Co.'s tippie; loss \$2000.

# BUILDING NEWS

EXPLANATORY.

Buildings costing less than \$10,000 not covered in these reports.

## BUILDINGS PROPOSED

### Apartment-Houses.

Fla., De Land.—C. L. Allen; remodel second story of building into 7 apartments; J. T. Cairns, Archt.

Fla., Bradentown.—H. C. Van Sweringen, Cleveland, O.; reported to erect \$175,000 apartment-house, Florida Ave., Turner St., Park Ave. and Broad St.; 67 apartments; plans at office of E. P. Green of Wyman & Green, Bradentown.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—Bennett, Buyers & Cameron, 755 Spitzer Bldg., Toledo, O.; reported preparing plans for 2-story and basement apartment-house; 40x80 ft.; 8 apartments; stucco or hollow tile.

Md., Cumberland.—M. Habig; remodel building for apartment-house; 28 suites; T. W. Biddler, Jr., Archt.

Md., Frederick.—Leo Weinberg, Knights of Pythias Bldg.; expend \$20,000 to alter apartment-house; 3 stories; 10 suites; brick; Harry Yessler, Archt., 12 Hamilton Row, Hagerstown. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Kansas City.—McCanles Realty Co.; erect 2 apartment buildings, 3201-5 Broadway Ave.; 3 stories and basement; 36x118 ft.; \$50,000 each.

Va., Norfolk.—J. E. Berry and Arthur C. Gray, Law Bldg.; erect \$500,000 apartment-house, Olney Rd. and Stockley Gardens; 11 stories, 60 apartments; brick and steel; 2 to 8-room apartments; elevator and dumbwaiters; restaurant, laundry; 2 stores on first floor; Phillip B. Moser, Archt., Law Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Va., Norfolk.—Phillip B. Moser, Archt., Law Bldg.; preparing plans for 11-story apartment-house, Olney Rd. and Stockley Gardens, Ghent; brick and steel; 2 to 8-room apartments; elevator and dumbwaiters; restaurant, laundry; 2 stores on 1st floor; bids opened Sept. 27.

### Association and Fraternal.

Fla., Tampa.—Consistory No. 1, Scottish Rite Masons; erect \$150,000 cathedral; 10x105 ft.; 3 stories; face brick; terra-cotta cornice and trim; mechanical ventilation, heating, etc.; built-up composition roof; M. Leo Elliott, Archt., Curry Bldg.

Ky., Ashland.—Ancient Free & Accepted Masons; erect \$40,000 hall.

Ky., Ashland.—Poage Lodge No. 325, F. and A. M.; Aperson Chapter No. 51, R. A. M.; Ashland Commandery No. 28, K. T.; El Hasa Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., W. H. Gelder, A. N. Richardson, D. H. Putnam and A. W. Humphreys, Comm.; erect \$200,000 temple, Winchester Ave. and 18th St.

Ky., Bastin.—Elkhorn Collieries Co.; erect Y. M. C. A. building. (See Dwellings.)

Ky., Blackey.—Woodburn Coal Co.; construct Y. M. C. A. (See Schools.)

Ky., Garrett.—Standard-Elkhorn Coal Co.; erect Y. M. C. A. (See Dwellings.)

Ky., Louisville.—Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Ross E. Gordon, Exalted Ruler, Fred Dolle, J. S. Miller and others, Com.; plan to erect \$1,000,000 clubhouse; dining-room, clubrooms, swimming pool, gymnasium, billiard-room, etc.

Md., Cumberland.—Elks' Club; erect \$125,000 clubhouse; 3 stories and basement; 43x100

ft.; brick and stone; T. W. Biddle, Jr., Archt.

Miss., Meridian.—Hamasa Temple; plans to erect \$400,000 building.

N. C., Charlotte.—Young Men's Christian Association, D. L. Probert, Gen. Secy.; improve building; \$60,000.

Tenn., Nashville.—Young Men's Hebrew Assn., Louis Feldman, Prest., 713 Union St.; erect \$200,000 building; 4 stories and basement; 85x130 ft.; 2 swimming pools; 2 gymnasiums; brick, tile and concrete; Asmus & Clark, Archts., 634 Stahlman Bldg.; bids about Sept. 15.

Va., Norfolk.—Herts & Robertson, 311 Madison Ave., New York; reported preparing plans for \$650,000 office building, Boush St.; 12 stories; brick and steel.

### Bank and Office.

Ala., Birmingham.—Southern Bell Telephone Co.; erect \$30,000 office building, 1921 5th Ave. north; 1 story; B. B. Burnham, Archt.; McConnell-Anglin-White Real Estate & Insurance Co. directing work.

D. C., Washington.—Dr. W. P. Collins; erect \$25,000 office and apartment building; 2 stories; 25x57 ft.; brick; bids opened Sept. 7; W. C. Nichols, Archt., 418 Oxford Bldg.

Fla., Dade City.—Bank of Pasco County, A. F. Price, Cash.; remodel building; stucco, construct floor, etc.

Fla., Vero.—Farmers' Bank of Vero; erect addition to building.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Atlas Trust Co., Gen. Henry Hutchings, Prest.; capital \$2,000,000; erect 6-story office building, 1st and Houston Sts.; Italian renaissance design; banking-room, marble, ornamental plaster and woodwork.

Va., Fieldale.—Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mills Co.; erect bank. (See Dwellings.)

W. Va., Bluefield.—W. H. Cole and others; contemplate erecting fireproof office and store building, Princeton Ave. and Federal St.; 25x100 ft.; 6 stories; concrete and brick; reinforced steel.

### Churches.

Ala., Clanton.—Baptist Church, E. E. Upchurch, Chrmn.; Rev. P. G. Carter, Secy. Com.; bids until Sept. 20 on both commission and contract basis to erect \$30,000 building; plans and specifications from Secy.; construction to begin Nov. 1. (Previously noted.)

Ga., Adel.—Wesleyan Methodist Church, Rev. R. W. Gray, Pastor; considering erecting building.

Ga., Camilla.—Methodist Church, Rev. W. P. Blevins, Pastor; P. R. Cleveland, Chrmn. Com.; plans to erect \$60,000 building.

Ky., Blackey.—Woodburn Coal Co.; construct church. (See Schools.)

Ky., Garrett.—Wells-Elkhorn Coal Co.; erect church. (See Dwellings.)

Ky., Louisville.—Adath Jeshurum Church, Brook and College Sts., M. Switow, Prest. Congregation; erect minister's home, playground and additional room to temple.

Ky., Paducah.—East Baptist Church, Rev.

Terry Martin, Pastor; erect \$10,000 Sunday-school building; brick; 20 rooms.

Ky., Warsaw.—St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Rev. Father Schmitz, Pastor; alter building an erect addition; brick; Crowe & Franklin, Archts., 1105 Second Natl. Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

La., New Orleans.—Catholic Church; erect building, Paris Ave. and Agriculture St. Address The Pastor.

Md., Annapolis.—Presbyterian Church, Rev. Silas E. Parsons, Pastor; erect \$50,000 church and Sunday-school; 1 story; stone; seat 450; Delano & Aldrich, Archts., 125 E. 38th St., New York. (Previously noted.)

Md., Baltimore.—Presbyterian Church of Covenant, Stricker and Hollins Sts.; alter building; brick and interior work; tin and composition roof; gas heat; electric lights; John R. Forsythe, Archt., 232 St. Paul St.; bids opened Sept. 1.

Md., Chewsville.—Bethel United Brethren Church, Rev. O. S. Ernst, Pastor; erect \$10,000 addition to church and Sunday-school building; brick; A. J. Klinkhart, Archt., 54 W. Washington St., Hagerstown.

Md., Mt. Airy.—Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. G. T. B. Collins, Pastor; erect \$20,000 building; B. Eward Kepner, Archt., 34 N. Market St., Frederick.

Miss., Meridian.—F. H. Culpepper, Chrmn., E. S. Bostick, W. W. George and others, Comm.; promoting erection of Sunday-school building, Fair Grounds.

Mo., Hannibal.—Blessed Sacrament Church, Rev. F. C. Fox, pastor; erect \$60,000 building; 2 stories; 33x126 ft.; brick; semi-fireproof; Thos. Imbs, Archt., 242 N. Grand Ave., St. Louis.

N. C., Greensboro.—Apostolic Holiness Church; erect \$30,000 building, Silver Run Ave. between Union and Haywood Sts.; 2 stories; frame; composition roof; 15 rooms. Address the Pastor.

N. C., Hickory.—Mt. Olive Lutheran Church; erect \$15,000 brick building. Address The Pastor.

N. C., Winston-Salem.—Greenwood Ave. Baptist Church; considering erecting building. Address the Pastor.

Okl., Ponca City.—Congregation, Henry Bucher, Secy.; erect \$65,000 church; concrete, brick and stone; tile roof; wood and cement floors; warm-air heat; hollow fireproof tile; rolling partitions; Butler & Saunders, Archt., 803 Kennedy Bldg., Tulsa; bids opened Sept. 16.

Okl., Vinta.—Congregation, Rev. Jas. E. McConnell, Pastor; erect \$50,000 church; concrete, brick and stone; tile and asphalt roof; wood and cement floors; warm-air heat; hollow fireproof tile; rolling partitions; Butler & Saunders, Archts., 803 Kennedy Bldg., Tulsa; bids opened about Sept. 20.

S. C., Chester.—Baldwin Cotton Mills; bids until Sept. 15 to erect brick church; plans and specifications at office of A. D. Gilchrist, Archt., Rock Hill, S. C.

Tenn., Concord.—Baptist Church; plans to erect building. Address The Pastor.

Tex., Dallas, First Baptist Church, Oak Cliff, Rev. B. O. Harrell, Pastor, 320 E. 8th St.; erect \$50,000 building lately noted; 54x32 ft.; brick and hollow tile; auditorium, balcony, basement, 30 Sunday-school rooms, etc.; pine and concrete floors; electric lights; probably steam heat; metal ceilings; rolling partitions; wire glass; W. H. Reeves, 201 Andrew Bldg., Archt. and Supt. of Constr.; day labor. Address J. B. McPherson, Chrmn. Bldg. Comm., N. Jefferson St. (See Machinery Wanted—Heating Plant; Rolling Partitions; Seating; Lighting Fixtures.)

Tex., Tahoka.—Methodist Church, Rev. W. C. Hinds, Pastor; erect \$30,000 building; A. L. Lockwood and others, Committee.

### City and County.

Fla., Fort Lauderdale.—City Hall, Etc.—City, H. V. Calder, Clk., votes Sept. 7 on \$60,000 bonds, including \$15,000 for city hall.

Md., Baltimore.—Morgue.—City, J. Frank Crowther, Bldg. Inspec.; erect morgue, over Jones Falls, south of Pratt St.; reinforced concrete; chapel, waiting-room, refrigerating equipment, etc.; Francis E. Tormey, Archt., Gunther Bldg. (Previously noted.)

Mo., Kansas City.—Fire Station.—Fire and Water Board; erect No. 4 fire station, 14th and Penn Sts.; 2 stories; 42x69 ft.; brick; M. J. Connor, Archt. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Bartlesville.—Auditorium.—City; erect \$400,000 auditorium. Address The Mayor.

Tex., El Paso.—Library.—City, Mrs. M. D. Sullivan, Librarian; alter public library and erect 2d-story addition.

### Courthouses.

Tex., Galveston.—County, John M. Murch, Auditor; bids until Sept. 13 to repair basement of county courthouse; plans and specifications at office Mr. Murch.

### Dwellings.

Ark., Humphrey.—Harris Co., Toronto, Canada; build several hundred dwellings for employees; A. C. Gill, Local Mgr.

Fla., Apopka.—J. D. Mitchell; erect 2 residences.

Fla., Avon Park.—L. F. DeBordenave, Gen. Mgr. Flint Lumber Co.; erect residence.

Fla., Avon Park.—N. H. Trout, Supt. Mutual Crate Co.; erect residence.

Fla., Avon Park.—H. B. Smith; erect 2 or 3 bungalows; repair Burleigh building and convert into moving-picture theater.

Fla., Clearwater.—William Johnson, Mapleton, Minn.; erect residence.

Fla., Daytona.—G. A. Dreka, De Land; erect residence, Schulte Park.

Fla., Daytona.—Mrs. Emma Braren; plans to erect residence, N. Ridgewood Ave., Sutherland Subdivision.

Fla., Daytona Beach.—Roy Hamlin; erect residence.

Fla., Daytona.—R. A. Rasco, Stetson University, De Land; erect residence, Schulte Park.

Fla., Daytona.—Winifred Kingston; erect 2-story brick bungalow, Park Ave., Schulte Park.

Fla., Fort Myers.—Harvey E. Heitman, S. Watt Lawler and C. L. Starnes; interested in organization of \$50,000 building and loan company; erect residences.

Fla., Fort Myers.—Chamber of Commerce; considering promoting \$100,000 home building corporation.

Fla., Lakeland.—Conservative Building Corp., Norman Nicoll, interested; erect number of bungalows; composition roof; hollow fireproof tile; plaster board; interior tile; concrete floors; construction by owner. (Lately noted.)

Fla., Orlando.—E. L. Berke; erect residence.

Fla., Orlando.—Wilbur Tilden; purchased 48 lots, Denaly St.; plans to erect number dwellings.

Fla., Sebring.—Sebring Development Co.; erect 10 residences; frame and stucco on metal lath; composition shingle roof; \$90,000; M. Leo Elliott, Archt., Curry Bldg., Tampa; day labor.

Fla., Sarasota.—W. G. Selby; erect \$50,000 residence.

Ga., Valdosta.—T. E. Hereford; remodel residence; \$12,000.

Ga., Waycross.—Waycross Building & Investment Co., Dan Lott, J. S. Williams, D. W. Morgan and others interested; capital stock \$250,000; erect residences.

Ky., Bastin (P. O. Thornton, Ky.).—Elkhorn Collieries Co.; erect 30 miners' dwellings, store, school, Y. M. C. A. building and tippie.

Ky., Garrett.—Wells-Elkhorn Coal Co.; erect 25 miners' houses, church and school; also repair tippie.

Ky., Garrett.—Standard-Elkhorn Coal Co.; erect 50 miners' houses, Y. M. C. A., school and tippie.

Ky., Elk Horn.—Frank R. Scott; erect \$30,000 residence; 2 stories and basement; 60x50 ft.; stone and stucco; terra-cotta tile roof; oak hardwood floors; vapor steam heat, \$1800; electric lights; interior tile; metal doors; concrete floors; D. R. Beeson, Archt., Johnson City, Tenn.; construction by force account. (Lately noted.)

Ky., Lexington.—Gen. Wilbur R. Smith, 303 S. Limestone St.; erect \$30,000 residence, E. Main and Mentella Sts.; 2 stories and basement; H. A. Churchill, Archt., Fayette Natl. Bank Bldg. (Previously noted.)

Ky., Louisville.—Geo. Schnell; erect \$10,000 residence, 2151 Bonnycastle Ave.

Ky., Louisville.—H. S. Mullins; erect \$14,000 residence, 1400 Bardstown Rd.

Ky., Richmond.—W. W. Brodus; erect \$20,000 residence; 2 stories and basement; brick; plans by owner.

Ky., Richmond.—Geo. Hume; erect \$15,000 residence; 2 stories and basement; brick veneer; plans by owner.

Ky., Weeksbury.—Elkhorn Piney Coal Mining Co.; erect 10 miners' dwellings.

La., Lake Charles.—J. R. Elliott; plans to erect residence, Hi-Mount.

La., Lake Charles.—D. L. Bartee; plans to erect residence, Hi-Mount.

La., Lake Charles.—M. A. Farque; plans to erect residence, Hi-Mount.

La., Monroe.—Joe Mark, Jr.; erect residence, Alexander Ave., between 3d and 4th Sts.

La., Monroe.—Mrs. T. T. Webb; erect residence, Alexander Ave., between 3d and 4th Sts.

Md., Jessups.—State Board of Prison Control, Robt. D. Case, Secy., 701 Union Trust Bldg., Baltimore; erect 6 dwellings for guards at Maryland House of Correction; brick; slate roof; also erect barn; frame; slate roof; bids until Sept. 13; Theo. Wells Pietsch, Archt., American Bldg., Baltimore. Address Owner. (Lately noted in part.)

Mo., Kansas City.—Jas. Moran; erect residence, 5433 Main St.; 2 stories and basement; 33x25 ft.; frame and stucco; construction by owner.

Mo., Kansas City.—Chas. Payson; erect 2-story residence, Crestwood Addition; 29x32 ft.; frame and stucco; \$10,000.

Mo., Kansas City.—A. J. King Realty Co.; erect 7 residences, 56th and Locust Sts.; frame and stucco; shingle roof; furnace heat; construction by owner.

Mo., Kansas City.—McGowan Realty Co.; erect 11 dwellings, 50th and Agnes Aves.; 1 story and basement; 24x40 ft.; frame and shingle; shingle roof; construction by owner.

Mo., Kansas City.—L. M. Rowland; erect residence, 5526 Crestwood Pl.; 2 stories and basement; 25x36 ft.; frame and shingle; shower bath; construction by owner.

Mo., St. Louis.—Victor Masoa, 6115 Easton Ave.; erect 6 dwellings, National Bridge Heights; \$54,000; 1½ stories and basement; 34x32 ft.; brick; J. D. Laulus, Archt., 4729 Northland Ave.

N. C., Charlotte.—Suburban Realty Co.; erect 6-room residence, W. Park Ave.

N. C., Greensboro.—J. L. Armfield; erect 5 to 7 bungalows, Fisher Park; \$40,000 to \$50,000; 6 to 7 rooms.

N. C., Guilford College.—Charles Roberson; erect residence.

Okla., Muskogee.—F. Alex. Todd; erect \$10,000 2-story residence, 131 N. F St.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Floyd L. Shief; erect residence, 1127 W. 39th St.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—J. R. Beaty; erect \$11,000 dwelling, 1428 E. 16th St.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Meyers & Schicht; erect dwelling, 615 E. 14th St.

Okla., Sand Springs.—A. J. Tuckey; erect \$12,000 residence; 1 story and basement; 40x60 ft.; native stone; Dan Elchenfeld, Archt., Tulsa.

S. C., Greenville.—Traxler & Mittle; erect \$15,000 residence, E. Park Ave.; 2 stories; 38x42 ft.

Tenn., Nashville.—Mrs. Isabel Goldstein, Hermitage Hotel; erect \$20,000 residence; 1½ stories and basement; 8 rooms; 80x175 ft.; brick veneer; D. W. Southgate, Archt., Presbyterian Bldg.

Tex., Dallas.—Ben Ablon; erect \$11,000 1-story brick residence, 1415 Camp St.

Tex., Hot Wells.—Hot Wells Mineral Bath Co., San Antonio; erect number of cottages at resort. (See Miscellaneous Structures.)

Va., Fieldale.—Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mills Co., Frank Wilson, Mgr., Spray, N. C.; erect 100 bungalows; 5 and 6 rooms; \$300,000; expend \$200,000 for block of business houses, including bank, postoffice, stores, moving-picture theater to seat 450; also erect \$75,000 community building; auditorium, etc.; also erecting school building, 6 rooms.

Va., Newport News.—Peninsula Building and Investment Corp., J. E. Wilk, 216 2nd St.; erect dwellings, 30th St., between, Orcutt and Roanoke Aves.; \$35,000; 2 stories; 14x22 ft.; frame; plans and construction by owner.

Va., Norton.—J. A. Bunn, F. D. Kitts, P. D. Greever, F. C. Lowry, S. A. Ratcliffe, Norton and J. H. Neale, Dorchester, Va.; purchased lots, Park Hill; plan to erect residences.

Va., Portsmouth.—Geo. S. Face; erect 7-room frame residence, block 19, Larchmont.

W. Va., Berkley Springs.—C. F. Carman; erect \$15,000 residence; 2½ stories; 42x32 ft.; stone and stucco; A. J. Klinkhart, Archt., 54 W. Washington St., Hagerstown, Md.

W. Va., Martinsburg.—G. C. Perry; erect \$10,000 residence, Rosemont St., 2½ stories; 28x34 ft.; brick veneer; C. E. Kent, Archt., 712 N. Queen St.

W. Va., Wheeling.—Geo. L. Reed; erect dwelling, 21 National Rd., Lenox.

### Government and State.

Ga., Augusta.—Camp.—Chief of First Dist. Construction Service, Q. M. C., Room 2706 War Trade Bldg., 20th and B Sts., Washington, D. C.; bids until Sept. 27 to complete 179 buildings and utilities at Camp Benning.

Md., Jessups.—Barn and Dwellings.—State Board of Prison Control, Robt. D. Case, Secy., 701 Union Trust Bldg., Baltimore; erect barn and 6 dwellings at Maryland House of Correction; Theo. Wells Pietsch, Archt., American Bldg., Baltimore. (See Dwellings.)



**Hospitals, Sanitariums, Etc.**

Ark., Fort Smith.—Dr. Chas. Holt; erect \$50,000 addition to St. John's Hospital, 11th St.; 68 ft. long; 3 stories; cement and brick; fireproof; plaster board; interior tile; mail chutes; concrete floors; steel and sash trim; 20 rooms; 50 beds. Bids opened about Oct. 1. (Lately noted.)

Ky., Bowling Green.—Warren County; votes Nov. 2 on \$200,000 bonds to erect county hospital. Address County Commrs.

Okla., Sand Springs.—Sand Springs Home; erect \$60,000 hospital; 2 stories and basement; 120x60 ft.; brick, stone trim; composition roof; Dan Eichenfeld, Archt., Tulsa.

Tenn., Columbia.—King's Daughters' Hospital, Mrs. Luther McAdams, Chrmn., Bldg. Committee; bids until Sept. 14 to erect annex to hospital; plans and specifications at Dr. W. P. Woodridge's drug store.

Tenn., Elizabethton.—T. E. Whittaker, Chrmn.; R. S. Rife, Secy., and Treas. of Comm.; erect Elizabethton General Hospital.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Drs. Harold V. Johnson and A. R. Ponton; erect \$250,000 Protestant Hospital, Pennsylvania and Ballinger Aves.; 4 stories; brick, tile and concrete; 110 rooms; 2 operating-rooms; X-Ray and clinic laboratories; electric elevators; nurses' training school and home.

Va., Norfolk.—Treasury Dept., Jas. A. Wetmore, Acting Supvr. Archt., Washington, D. C.; revise plans for U. S. Public Service Hospital, G. M. MacGruder, Senior Surgeon; site and building, \$900,000. (Previously noted.)

**Hotels.**

Ark., Bentonville.—Park Springs Hotel; rebuild hotel lately noted burned at loss of \$100,000.

D. C., Washington.—Virginia Hotel Co., Thos. B. Love, Prest.; erect 10-story annex to Willard Hotel, 1414 F St. N. W.; drawing-rooms; 400 sq. ft. floor space; Marsh & Peters, Archts., 520 13th St. N. W.

Ky., Bowling Green.—Mansard Hotel Co., G. M. Williamson and others; postponed indefinitely erection hotel. (G. M. Williamson lately noted considering erection 6-story structure.)

N. C., Asheville.—Rev. L. B. Compton; interested in erection hotel in West Asheville; brick; accommodate 100 people; \$40,000.

N. C., Hickory.—Merchants' Assn., N. W. Clark, Prest.; promoting erection hotel and boarding-house.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Skirvin Hotel Co.; erect hotel, 300 N. Broadway.

S. C., Greenville.—Chamber of Commerce; promoting erection hotel; Edwin Howard, Chrmn., Hotel Committee.

Tenn., Clarksville.—Mrs. Lulu B. Epperson; remodel buildings on S. Second St., to be used in connection with Hotel Montgomery.

Tex., Amarillo.—Harvey House; erect addition to and improve building; \$20,000.

Tex., Denison.—Chamber of Commerce, W. N. King, Secy.; promoting company to erect \$325,000 hotel, including site; 100x125 ft.; 125 rooms; reinforced concrete. Address Eric Hall, Archt., 123 W. Madison St., Chicago. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Hot Wells.—Hot Wells Mineral Bath Co., San Antonio; erect hotel at resort. (See Miscellaneous Structures.)

**Miscellaneous.**

S. C., Columbia.—Administration.—Epworth Orphanage T. C. O'Dell Supt., Garners Ferry Rd.; erect \$100,000 administration building; brick; dining-room, kitchen, cold storage,

chapel, schoolrooms, offices; Lee & Turnbull, Archts., Charlotte, N. C. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Dallas.—Rick Warehouse & Stores Co., 2625 Elm St.; erect manufacturers' exposition building; 10 stories; 600,000 sq. ft. concrete; interior tile; concrete roof and floors; metal doors; wire glass; safes; rolling partitions; mail chutes; vault lights; ventilators; steel sash and trim; \$800,000; bids opened about blacksmith shop at plant; steel and brick; \$3000; construction by owner.

Tex., Hot Wells.—Resort.—Hot Wells Mineral Bath Co. Inceptd., San Antonio; \$300,000 capital; W. G. Walters, E. J. Arendt, W. C. Douglas; remodel bathhouse; erect hotel and number of cottages; electricity supplied by electric plant operated by water-power; also plans to construct lake.

Va., Chesapeake Beach.—Pavilion, etc.—A. E. Ewell, R. F. D. Lynhaven, Va.; erect bath house and pavilion; 3 stories; 70x65 ft.; frame; Diehl & Vance, Archts., New Monroe Bldg., Norfolk.

Va., Fieldale.—Community-house.—Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mills Co.; erect community-house. (See Dwellings.)

**Railway Stations, Sheds, Etc.**

Ala., Ashland.—Alabama Northern Ry., S. C. Hoge, V. P. and Gen. Mgr., Ashland; construct sheds, improve roadbed, etc.

Fla., Tampa.—Atlantic Coast Line R. R., J. E. Willoughby, Ch. Engr., Wilmington, N. C.; repair interior burned structure; \$20,000.

Mo., Kirksville.—Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City R. R., E. P. Bracken, Gen. Mgr., Chicago; erect station.

Tenn., Newbern.—Illinois Central R. R., F. L. Thompson, Ch. Engr., Chicago; erect station; brick; 22x144 ft.; W. H. Spradin, Contr., Fulton, Ky.

Va., Richmond.—Chesapeake & Ohio R. R., F. I. Cabell, Ch. Engr.; erect several waiting-rooms; brick and frame; asbestos roof; \$16,500; A. M. Walkup Co., Contr.

**Schools.**

Ala., Mentone.—Mentone Institute Corp., T. E. Leeper, Prest., Aliceville, Ala.; erect combined vocational school and summer resort.

Ga., Lyons.—Johnson Corner Consolidated School Dist.; votes on \$11,000 bonds to erect school. Address County School Commrs.

Ky., Bastin.—Elkhorn Collieries Co.; erect school. (See Dwellings.)

Ky., Blackey.—Woodburn Coal Co.; construct school, church and Y. M. C. A.

Ky., Garrett.—Standard-Elkhorn Coal Co.; erect school. (See Dwellings.)

Ky., Garrett.—Wells-Elkhorn Coal Co.; erect school. (See Dwellings.)

Ky., Richmond.—Board of Regents, Eastern Kentucky State Normal School; erect gymnasium and barn to replace structures noted burned at loss \$15,000.

Ky., Stanton.—Powell County Board of Education; erect \$12,000 school; 24x72 ft.; brick veneer; concrete foundation; composition shingle roof; maple floors; hot-air heat; bids opened Sept. 4; Thos. J. Nolan, Archt., Courier-Journal Office Bldg., Louisville.

La., Lafayette.—Southwestern Industrial Institute; erect dormitory.

La., Lake Charles.—School Board; erect 1-story 3-room school, 11th and Kirkman Sts.; bids opened Sept. 7; Phillips & McCook, Archts.

Md., Baltimore.—Board of Awards, City Hall; erect school, Penhurst and Garrison Aves. West Arlington; Mottu & White, Archts., 322 N. Charles St.

Mo., Brentwood.—Board of Education, T. McGrady, Prest.; rejected bids to erect \$10,000 school addition; 68x30 ft.; brick; semi-fireproof; W. C. Barrett, Archt. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Columbia.—Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity; erect fraternity house at University of Missouri to replace structure noted burned at loss of \$25,000.

Mo., Fulton.—Westminster College, Dr. E. E. Reed, Prest.; erect \$100,000 gymnasium; 108x107 ft.; brick; stone and steel; tile roof; cement and wood floors; steam heat; electric lights; Holmes & Flinn, Archts., 8 S. Dearborn St., Chicago. (Previously noted.)

Mo., Kansas City.—Board of Education, J. B. Jackson, Jr., Secy., Library Bldg.; erect addition to Faxon School, 37th St. and Paseo Blvd.; C. A. Smith, Archt., Finance Bldg.

Mo., Kansas City.—Board of Education, J. B. Jackson, Jr., Secy., Library Bldg.; erect 2-story and basement addition to school at 30th St. and Benton Blvd.; brick; stone trim; composition roof; C. A. Smith, Archt., Finance Bldg.; ready for bids. (Lately incorrectly noted at Mo., St. Louis.)

N. C., Hickory.—School Board, W. S. Stanley, Chrmn.; erect temporary building at Highland; construct \$50,000 permanent structure later; brick; 13 rooms and sanitorium; \$35,000 bonds voted to be supplemented by \$15,000 private contributions. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Tarboro.—Board of Education; erect tenchenge on St. Patrick St.

Okla., Shawnee.—Board of Education, J. Keating, Clk.; erect \$18,400 rural school; 1 story and basement; 42x65 ft.; native stone; composition roof; W. F. Schrage, Archt., 43 E. 32nd St., Kansas City, Mo.

S. C., Anderson.—Anderson County Board of Education; erect 2-room school in Martin Township.

S. C., Columbia.—School Dist. No. 4 Board of Trustees, Sewell Oliver, Secy.; erect brick school at Rose Hill; bids until Sept. 13; plans and specifications at office LaFaye & LaFaye, Archts., Loan and Exchange Bldg.

S. C., Graniteville.—Graniteville Manufacturing Co., Coles Phinizy, V. P.-Treas.; bids until Sept. 14 to erect 3-story brick and tile school; 80x175 ft.; granite base; wood and steel joist construction; concrete and asphalt floors; tin roof; galvanized iron cornices; plaster walls and ceilings; electric lights; hot-air heat; blowers and ventilating system; composition blackboards; 20 classrooms; auditorium, domestic science, manual training and textile training departments; plans and specifications at offices owner, Atlanta Builders' Exchange, and Willis Irvin, Archt., Lamar Bldg., Augusta, Ga. (Lately noted to open bids Sept. 6.)

S. C., Lykesland.—County Board of Education, O. D. Seay, Supt.; rebuild school noted burned.

Tenn., Columbia.—Board of Education; erect \$50,000 grade school; 2 stories and basement; 10 rooms and auditorium; brick walls; C. K. Colley, Archt., 310 4th and First Natl. Bank Bldg., Nashville.

Tenn., Livingston.—Livingston Academy, E. Garrett, Prest.; erect \$60,000 school; 2 stories and basement; 12 classrooms and auditorium; brick walls; C. A. Ferguson, Archt., Arcade, Nashville.

Tex., Del Rio.—Del Rio Independent School Dist., F. H. Doran, Chrmn., Board of Trustees; erect \$65,000 high school; plans to issue bonds.

Va., Appalachia.—Richmond School Dist. Trustees; \$75,000 bonds voted; erect \$50,000 school at Appalachia; \$17,500 school, East Stone Gap; \$7000 school, Buffalo. (Lately noted.)

Va., Blacksburg.—School Board; erect vocational school; bids opened Sept. 6.

Va., Buffalo.—Richmond School Dist. Trustees; erect \$7000 school. (See Va., Appalachia.)

Va., East Stone Gap.—Richmond School Dist. Trustees; erect \$17,500 school. (See Va., Appalachia.)

Va., Fieldale.—Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mills Co.; erecting 6-room school building. (See Dwellings.)

Va., Petersburg.—Virginia Normal & Industrial School; erect \$50,000 training school; 2 stories and basement; brick; C. M. Robinson, Archt., Times-Dispatch Bldg., Richmond; construction by owner.

W. Va., Clarksburg.—Harrison County Court, J. Jas. Crews, Clk.; bids until Sept. 20 to erect 1-room school building, County Infirmary; plans and specifications at office of County Clk.

W. Va., Monongah.—Lincoln District Board of Education; bids until Sept. 15 at office C. H. Snider, Archt., Professional Bldg., Fairmont, for finishing Monongah High School, including plastering, interior trim, plumbing, heating, electric wiring, etc.; drawings and specifications at office architect. (Previously noted.)

### Stores.

Ala., Tuscaloosa.—H. B. Foster; erect four 1-story stores, 7th St.; 20x50 ft.

D. C., Washington.—Barr & Sheem, 1870 Wyoming Ave.; erect \$60,000 building, 1771-79 Columbia Rd.; 1 story; 20x75 ft.; brick and stone; construction by owner.

Fla., Daytona.—Peter Ladas; erect 2-story block, N. Beach St.

Fla., Tampa.—A. D. Whaley; erect 2-story brick store and office building, Franklin and Cass Sts.; plate-glass show windows; steel girders; metal ceilings; composition roof; \$25,000; M. Leo Elliott, Archt., Curry Bldg.

Ga., Atlanta.—E. C. Atkins & Co., C. J. Hendrix, Local Mgr.; remodel 6-story brick building and warehouse on S. Forsyth St.

Ga., Butler.—Barrow Bros.; erect department store.

Ky., Ashland.—Hatcher-Bowers Shoe Co.; erect building; 3 stories; 50x142 ft.

Ky., Bastin.—Elkhorn Collieries Co.; erect store. (See Dwellings.)

Ky., Corbin.—S. S. John; erect store and apartment building; brick; \$40,000.

Ky., Lexington.—E. L. Uncapher Co., M. Haden Moise, V.-P.; plans to erect business building, E. Main St.

Mo., Kansas City.—John Barnes; erect store building, 31st and Campbell Sts.; 1 story; 42x35 ft.; C. B. Sloan, Archt., 321 E. 11th St.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Reinhart-Donovan Co.; erect brick and concrete building, 113 S. Hudson Ave.; \$14,000.

Va., Fieldale.—Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mills Co.; erect number stores. (See Dwellings.)

Va., Norfolk.—E. Hogshire Sons & Co., 133 W. Main St.; erect \$40,000 building to contain 7 stories; 1 story; 50x20 ft.; brick.

Va., Norfolk.—Tunstall & Arrington, Bank of Commerce Bldg.; prepared plans for \$30,000 building; 1 story; 20x60 ft.; brick.

W. Va., Wheeling.—Lincoln Confectionery; erect store, 822 McCulloch St.

### Theaters.

Ala., Birmingham.—Marcus Loew, 1493 Broadway, N. Y., T. H. James, Local Mgr.; erect

\$600,000 vaudeville and moving-picture theater; seating capacity 3500; Thos. W. Lamb, 644 Eighth Ave., N. Y., Arch. in charge of construction. (Previously noted.)

Fla., Avon Park.—H. B. Smith; convert building in moving-picture theater. (See Dwellings.)

Fla., St. Petersburg.—S. A. Lynch Enterprises, R. J. Black, Local Mgr.; remodel and redecorate Grand Theater.

Tenn., Tullahoma.—Mrs. M. Raht; expend \$10,000 to remodel building for moving-picture theater; 1 story; brick.

Va., Fieldale.—Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mills Co.; erect moving-picture theater. (See Dwellings.)

## BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED

### Apartment-Houses.

Md., Cumberland.—Mrs. Clara Ford; erect \$20,000 apartment-house; 3 stories and basement; 73x100 ft.; E. Diehl, Contr.

### Association and Fraternal.

Ala., Birmingham.—Negro Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; erect \$50,000 brick building; Windham Bros., Contrs. (Lately noted.)

### Bank and Office.

Fla., Miami Beach.—Miami Beach Improvement Co.; erect addition to office building; Inlet Construction Co., Contr.

Ky., Prestonia.—Prestonia Bank, Geo. Schuster, Prest.; erect \$20,000 building; 1 story and basement; 40x40 ft.; plans by owner; General Construction Co., Contr., Louisville.

Mo., Rockport.—Citizens' Bank, Mr. Durfee, Prest.; erect \$30,000 building; 1 story and basement; 40x60 ft.; R. E. Peden, Archt., 945 New York Life Bldg.; Geo. M. Bliss Construction Co., Contr., 636 Lathrop Bldg.; both Kansas City.

W. Va., Huntington.—W. E. Deegans; erect \$35,000 office building, 10th St.; brick and concrete; 1 story; 80x140 ft.; 2 fireproof vaults, 30x15 ft.; Meador & Handloser, Archts.; F. P. Hines & Son, Contrs.

### Churches.

D. C., Washington.—St. Mary's Church; erect \$30,000 church and residence, 15th St. and Morris Rd. S. E.; 1 and 2 stories; 50x100 ft.; J. A. Richards, Contr., 311 New Jersey Ave. S. E.

Md., Hagerstown.—St. John's Lutheran Church, Rev. A. W. Jarns, Pastor; erect \$20,000 addition to Sunday-school; 1 story; 32x120 ft.; A. J. Klinkhart, Archt., 54 W. Washington St.; Aaron Reeher, Contr., 1205 Hamilton Blvd.

Va., Norfolk.—Grant Street Holiness Church, Rev. K. Bures, Pastor; erect \$60,000 building, Princess Ann Ave.; 1 story; 50x104 ft.; R. C. Archer, Archt., 628 Church St.; David King, Contr., Church St. (Lately noted.)

### City and County.

Okla., Cushing.—City Hall.—City, F. P. Alles, Mayor; erect \$40,000 city hall; 2 stories and basement; 50x60 ft.; Tonnini & Bramblett, Archts., Terminal Bldg.; A. F. Stewart Construction Co., Contr., both Oklahoma City. (Lately noted.)

### Dwellings.

Ark., Little Rock.—M. E. McCoy; erect residence, N. Woodrow and Berry Sts., Midland

### Warehouses.

Ky., Louisville.—Atlas Tobacco Co., 16th and Rowan Sts.; erect \$15,000 warehouse; 65x150 ft.; brick; D. H. Murphy, Archt., Louisville Trust Bldg.

Mo., North Kansas City.—Berger Manufacturing Co.; erect \$250,000 warehouse, 14th and Charlotte Sts.; 2 stories; 112x300 ft.

Tenn., Knoxville.—Jim Anderson Co.; erect \$42,000 warehouse, E. Jackson Ave.; 4 stories and basement; brick.

Tenn., Memphis.—Libby, McNeill & Libby, U. S. Yards, Chicago; erect branch warehouse; 3 stories and basement; 68x129 ft.; revised plans by P. Larmon, care owner.

Tex., Robstown.—Cotton Warehouse Co. Incept.; \$14,000 capital; W. C. Newell, S. M. Nixon, W. H. Diamond.

Hills addition; 7 rooms; sleeping porch; contract let.

D. C., Washington.—D. C. Phillips, 21st and Q Sts. N. W.; erect 3-story addition to residence; brick and stone; McKim, Mead & White, Archts., 101 Park Ave., New York; W. P. Lipscomb, Contr., District Natl. Bank Bldg., Washington. (Lately noted.)

Fla., Avon Park.—Avon Homes Co.; erect 4 bungalows; contract let.

Fla., Ocala.—C. J. Early, Contr.; to erect residence; 36x58 ft.; Greendale rug brick; red tile roof.

Ga., Plains.—Dr. B. Thad Wise; erect \$12,000 residence; 8 rooms; stucco; English design; T. F. Lockwood, Jr., Archt., Columbus; Ben C. Hogue, Americus, Contr. on cost-plus basis.

Ky., Louisville.—Wm. S. Speed, 315 Guthrie St.; erect \$30,000 residence, Cherokee Drive; 2 stories; plans by owner; Leitchfield & Metzner, Contrs., 918 Logan St.

Mo., Kansas City.—Arthur T. Brink, 3411 Wayne Ave.; erect \$15,000 residence, 61st and Pennsylvania Sts.; 2 stories and basement; 25x40 ft.; frame and stucco; plans by owner; Alex. Sachs, Contr., 200 W. 36th St.

Mo., Kansas City.—A. G. Buford; erect residence, 35th St. and Bellefontaine Ave.; 2 stories and basement; 37x33 ft.; C. B. Sloan, Archt., 321 E. 11th St.; C. W. Lovitt, Contr., 1015 E. 33d St.

Mo., Kansas City.—Ed Johnson; erect residence, 5628 Rockhill Rd.; 2 stories and basement; 26x38 ft.; brick veneer; J. F. Behrens, Contr.

N. C., Asheville.—Locke Craig; erect \$10,000 residence, near Asheville; 25x40 ft.; frame; brick basement; composition shingle roof; oak and rift pine floors; interior tile; rolling partitions; hot-water heat, \$1500; R. S. Smith of Smith & Carrier, Archt.; J. H. Shytle, Contr. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Chickasha.—Oatley Anderson; erect \$10,000 residence, 6th St. and Colorado Ave.; 2 stories; brick veneer; Spanish design; red slate shingle roof; 10 rooms; white oak interior; E. H. Eads, Contr. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Tulsa.—S. M. Briscoe; erect \$16,000 residence, 1208 E. 20th St.; 8 rooms; brick veneer; asbestos roof; oak floors; hot-air heat; electric lights; Jewel Hicks, Archt., Oklahoma City; J. C. Bickling, Contr., Tulsa. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Greenville.—E. N. Mittle and D. B. Traxler; erect \$15,000 residence, E. Park Ave.; 9 rooms; frame; metal roof; hardwood floors; steam heat, \$1400; metal ceilings; W. M. Jordan, Contr. (Lately noted.)

Tenn., Chattanooga.—De Forest Eavens; erect \$10,000 residence; 7 rooms; frame; composition roof; oak hardwood floors; heating

plant, \$450; lighting, \$185; Wm. Crutchfield, Archt., 1224 Vol. Bldg.; E. H. Cooper, Contr., 716 E. 17th St. (Lately noted.)

Tenn., Clarksville. — Norman Smith, Jr.; erect frame residence; 36x52.6 ft.; wood roof; pine floors; furnace heat; electric lights; G. Tandy Smith, Archt. and Contr. (Lately noted.)

Tenn., Murfreesboro. — L. W. Brandon; erect \$40,000 residence; 2 stories and basement; 40x67 ft.; W. K. Bell, Jr., Archt.; Mangans & Bell, Contrs.

Va., Bedford. — Mrs. Dean Stark; erect residence and garage; 2 stories and basement; 23x40 ft.; S. S. Johnson, Archt., Peoples Bank Bldg., Lynchburg; R. L. Robertson, Contr., Bedford.

### Government and State.

Tex., Waco. — Home. — Comsn. for Home for Neglected and Dependent Children, Lieut. Gov. W. A. Johnson and others, Austin; erect 3 brick and concrete buildings; \$80,900; ultimate plans call for 12 buildings; E. McIvor Ross, Waco, and E. H. Reed, Cisco, Archts.; A. O. Harvey, Contr., Abilene; bids until Sept. 20 for electrical work. (Lately noted.)

### Hospitals, Sanitariums, Etc.

Tex., Abilene. — State Board of Control, Austin; erect 1-story building at Epileptic Colony; 36x135 ft.; fireproof; C. H. Page & Bro., Archts., Austin; W. E. Simpson Co., Constr. Engr., San Antonio, J. F. Johnson, Contr., Austin.

Tex., Austin. — State Board of Control; erect hospital building, install plumbing, heating and wiring and repair State Confederate Home; C. H. Page & Bro., Archts.; Walsh & Burney, San Antonio, Contrs., at \$158,000; John L. Martin, Austin, install heating system at \$46,400; Otis Elevator Co., elevators at \$1060; Kirkwood & Wharton, San Antonio, repair heating system in old building, \$20,316; plumbing, \$7460; wiring, \$2377. (Lately noted.)

Tex., El Paso. — Southern Baptist Sanatorium; expend \$400,000 to erect buildings, including women's infirmary, men's infirmary, power plant, superintendent's building; install septic tanks, plumbing, pipe lines and other improvements; infirmary building 116x216 ft. each; power-house, 50x96 ft., to contain refrigeration plant; superintendent's building, 42x88 ft., largest dimensions; all structures of stone and brick; terrazzo floors and stairways; Richard E. Schmidt, Garden & Martin, Archts., 104 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago; W. C. Hedrick Construction Co., Contr., Dallas; H. L. Stevens, El Paso, Contr. for installing refrigeration; also contemplates construction soon of nurses' home, medical building, medical director's house, dormitories for men and women, vocational therapy building, education and children's buildings. (Lately noted.)

### Miscellaneous.

Va., Norfolk. — Home. — Lydia H. Roper Home

Trustees; erect \$110,000 home in Riverview; stories and basement; 70x125 ft.; Peebles & Ferguson, Archts.; Johnson Construction Co.; both Law Bldg.

### Schools.

Fla., Miami. — Dade County Board of Public Instruction, R. E. Hall, Secy.; erect additions to Orange Glade and Allapattah schools; \$9549 and \$9599; August Geiger, Archt., Townley Bldg., Miami; W. P. Brion, Contr., Arch Creek, Fla. (Lately noted.)

La., De Ridder. — Beauregard Parish School Board; erect \$20,000 school at Hyatt; frame; 55x122 ft.; 1 story; composition shingle roof; Knapp & East, Contrs., Lake Charles.

Mo., Boonville. — Board of Education; erect \$35,000 grade school; 2 stories and basement; 45x46 ft.; Ludwig Abt, Archt., 114½ N. Williams St., Moberly; A. Crum, Contr., Pilot Grove.

Mo., Kansas City. — Board of Education, J. B. Jackson, Jr., Secy., Library Bldg.; erect 2-story and basement addition to Wm. Cullen Bryant school; \$56,000; 105x29 ft.; brick and reinforced concrete; stone trim; composition roof; C. A. Smith, Archt., Finance Bldg.; A. G. Harper, Contr., 6235 E. 13th St. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Legerwood. — Patterson Trustees; erect school, dining-room and kitchen, office, chapel, assembly-room, dormitory; 3 stories and basement; 40x90 ft. with annex 12x27 ft.; concrete and brick; asbestos shingle roof; wood floors; \$40,000; W. H. Lord, Archt.; J. W. Sudderth, Contr., Lenoir, N. C.

Okla., Moore. — Board of Education, R. S. Babb, Clk.; erect school; 2 stories and basement; 132x90 ft.; \$49,246; Bailey & Alden, Archts., Colcord Bldg.; Oklahoma City Building Co., Contr., Majestic Bldg. (Previously noted.)

Tex., Austin. — State; erect gymnasium for State Deaf and Dumb Institute; C. H. Page & Bro., Archts., Austin Natl. Bank Bldg.; Trinity Construction Co., Contr.; J. L. Martin, 408 Congress Ave., heating and electric wiring.

### Stores.

D. C., Washington. — Brownley's Candy Store, 1205 G St. N. W.; erect \$10,000 store; 3 stories; S. J. Prescott Co., Contr., 814 13th St. N. W.

Fla., Sarasota. — J. & T. Cousins, New York; reported to erect building on the Boulevard; \$50,000; contract let.

Fla., St. Augustine. — B. A. Masters; erect business building; E. J. Masters, Contr.

La., Alexandria. — Central Hardware Co.; erect \$75,000 store; 60x300 ft.; steel, brick, concrete and terra-cotta; H. W. Johns-Manville roof; concrete floors; hot-water heat; electric lights; vaults; electric elevator; Leo Ball, Archt.; Gehr Construction Co., Contr. (Lately noted.)

Miss., Clarksdale. — Wade Hardware Co.; erect 3-story brick building; 80x180 ft.; Frank

R. McGeoy, Archt., Greenwood; W. R. Ellis, Contr., Clarksdale. (Previously noted.)

Mo., Kansas City. — Kline Suit & Coat Co.; alter building, 1113 Main St.; brick and terra-cotta; Swenson Construction Co., Contr.

Mo., Kansas City. — Schutte Lumber Co.; erect building, 25th and McGee Sts.; 1 story and basement; 50x100 ft.; brick; stone trim; A. H. Buckley, Archt., Gloyd Bldg.; Joe Gler, Contr., 108 E. 34th St. (Previously noted.)

### Theaters.

La., New Orleans. — P. Foto; alter and erect addition to moving-picture theater, Opelousas and Verret Sts.; \$10,000; Burke & Dufrechow, Archts.; A. Rouperch, Contr.

### Warehouses.

Ky., Danville. — People's Tobacco Warehouse Co.; erect \$50,000 warehouse; 160x320 ft.; steel frame; concrete foundation; wood gliders and joists; paper roof; concrete and wood floors; city lights; all material bought; A. W. Walker, Contr.

Md., Baltimore. — Whitaker Paper Co.; erect \$800,000 warehouse, Guilford Ave., Saratoga and Davis Sts.; 100x186 ft.; 8 stories; reinforced concrete and brick; concrete and slag roof; cement floors; electric lights; 3 freight elevators; vaults; steel sash and trim; offices on 8th floor; Haskell & Barnes, Archts., 304 N. Charles St.; contract let. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Kansas City. — Richards & Conover Co.; erect warehouse, 4th and Wyandotte Sts.; 2 stories; 110x134 ft.; brick; stone trim; steel sash; electric freight elevator; Shepard & Wiser, Archts.; Long Construction Co., Contr.

Mo., North Kansas City. — Whitaker-Glessner Co.; erect 5-story and basement warehouse and office building; 100x113 ft.; fireproof; reinforced concrete; composition roof; Tarbet & Gornall, Archts., Republic Bldg.; Hedrick & Huff, Engrs., Interstate Bldg.; Harvey Stiver, Contr., Shukert Bldg. (Previously noted.)

Mo., St. Louis. — St. Louis Iron & Steel Co., F. Steinberg, Prest, 26 Carr St.; expend \$10,000 to alter warehouse, 14th and O'Fallon Sts.; Wedemeyer & Nelson, Archts., Wainwright Bldg.; S. Wolff, Contr., 1402 Glasgow Ave.

S. C., Catechee. — Norris Cotton Mills; erect warehouse; 50x100 ft.; 3 stories; mill construction; tar and gravel roof; concrete foundation; sprinkler system; \$30,000; J. E. Sirrine & Co., Archts.; E. A. Fonda, Contr., both Greenville, S. C. (Lately noted.)

Tenn., Memphis. — Memphis Terminal Corp., Central Bank Bldg.; erect \$100,000 cotton storage warehouse; 300x600 ft.; frame, with concrete walls; tar and gravel roof; plans by owner; Fred B. Young & Son, Contrs., Bank of Commerce. (Lately noted.)

Va., Norfolk. — M. and I. L. Brenner, 433 Church St.; erect \$35,000 warehouse; 1 story; 50x110 ft.; brick; J. Teviss, Contr., 1023 Highland Ave. (Lately noted.)

## MACHINERY, PROPOSALS AND SUPPLIES WANTED

**Bagging Machines.** — Geo. B. Todd, 421 Union St., Norfolk, Va. — Names and addresses mfrs. fertilizer bagging machines.

**Boilers.** — Southern Laundry, T. F. Gallagher, Secy., Box 163, Portsmouth, Va. — Prices on 50 and 80 H. P. boilers.

**Boiler.** — Bordland-Tallman Lumber Co., Albany Ga. — Prices on 80 H. P. boiler.

**Bridge Construction.** — Houston County Commrs. Roads and Revenues, C. R. Brunson, Clk., Perry, Ga. — Bids until Sept. 14;

changed date from July 27; reinforced concrete bridge at Big Indian Creek on Perry-Henderson road; Georgia Federal Aid Project 160, State-Aid Project S-12-1; 47,091 lbs. reinforcing steel; plans, etc., with E. N. Parker, Div. Engr., Dublin, Ga.

**Bridge Construction.** — Murray County Commissioners Roads and Revenues, J. M. Campbell, Chrmn., Chattsworth, Ga. — Bids until Sept. 30; bridge over Rock Creek; 105 ft. long; reinforced concrete; Federal-aid Bridge Project; 895 lin. ft. earth fill and topsoil road-

way; plans, etc., on file at Chattsworth with State Highway Dept., Walton Bldg., Atlanta, and Seventh Dist. State Highway Dept., Rome, Ga.

**Bridge Construction.** — Harrison County Supvrs., Harrison and Mercer County Drainage Dist., G. E. Girdner, Clk., Calneville, Mo. — Bids until Sept. 13; 5 steel highway bridges, 80-ft. span; excavate 2,114,000 cu. yds. ditch; plans, etc., on file with Clk., Calneville, Mo., and M. E. Bannon, Engr., Lee County Bank Bldg., Fort Madison, Iowa.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.



**Bridges, etc.**—Kaufman County, J. P. Coon, Judge, Kaufman, Tex.—Bids until Sept. 28; bridges and concrete culverts; plans, etc., with County Engr., Kaufman; State Highway Engr., Austin, Tex., and Bartlett & Ranney, Calcasieu Bldg., San Antonio, Tex.

**Building Material.**—Treasury Dept., Jas. A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Archt., Washington, D. C.—Bids until Sept. 21 for furnishing fabric for covering walls and ceiling of courtroom in United States Custom-house and Appraiser's Stores at Wilmington, N. C.; drawings, specifications and samples at office Mr. Wetmore.

**Can Machinery.**—J. E. Garland, Plant City, Fla.—Data and prices on mchy. to mfr. tin cans.

**Cars.**—Pennsylvania Equipment Co., 1420 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.—25 second-hand 9000-gal. capacity tank cars, 40 or 50-ton trucks; steel underframe 50-ft. box car.

**Cars.**—T. G. Davis, Room 909, Morton Bldg., Chicago, Ill.—Ten 100,000-lb. capacity self-clearing hopper-bottom coal cars, wood or steel; 40-ft. standard M. C. B. gondola car; new or second-hand; first-class interchange condition.

**Cement.**—City, Ira Fields, Clk., Poor Fork, Ky.—Data and prices on cement.

**Cement.**—Washington, Alexander & Cooke Co., T. M. Goldsby, Mgr., Charles Town, W. Va.—Prices on cement.

**Cement.**—Marine Corps, Quartermaster's Dept., W. B. Lemly, Asst. Quartermaster, Washington, D. C.—Bids until Sept. 16 to furnish 300 bbls. cement; delivery to U. S. Marine Corps, Charleston, S. C. for 2d Brigade, Santo Domingo City, D. R.; Sch. No. 151.

**Cold-storage Plant.**—Virginia Orchards Corp., Lynchburg, Va.—Cold-storage plant.

**Conveyor.**—Florida Industrial Corp., Gainesville, Fla.—Drag-line conveyor; for wood refuse to boilers.

**Crane.**—Tennent-Lovegrove Co., Union National Bank Bldg., Houston, Tex.—New or second-hand 3-motor electric crane; 38-42 ft. span, 23-25 ft. lift, lifting 10,000-lb. load; lifting speed 70-80 ft. per min.; longitudinal travel 30-47 ft.; 60-cycle, 3-phase, 220-volt.

**Crushers.**—Ashland Graphite Co., W. B. Ladd, Mgr., Ashland, Ala.—Crushers for graphite plant.

**Derrick.**—Central Pipe & Supply Co., Box 1069, Charleston, W. Va.—40 to 60-ft. guy-line derrick, without hoist.

**Drainage System.**—Board Supvrs. of Harrison and Mercer County Drainage Dist., G. E. Girdner, Clk., Calinsville, Mo.—Bids until Sept. 13; construct drainage ditch and 5 highway bridges; 2,114,000 cu. yds. excavation, etc.; plans on file or with M. E. Bannon, Dist. Engr., Lee County Bank Bldg., Fort Madison, Iowa.

**Electric-light Equipment.**—Town of Delray, Fla., W. A. Brennan, Clk.—Bids until Sept. 25; install engine and equipment for electric-light unit; plans, etc., on file.

**Electric Lighting.**—North Carolina Farms Co., New Holland, N. C., and care Benham & Richard, Columbus, Ohio—Bids until Sept. 10; install electric-lighting, water and sewer systems; \$50,000.

**Elevators.**—W. L. Little Construction Co., Montgomery, Ala.—Bids until Sept. 15 at office of Frederick Ausfeld, Archt., Bell Bldg.; furnish and install passenger elevator, lifting capacity 2500 lbs., speed 300 ft. per minute; also freight elevator, lifting capacity 2500 lbs., speed 75 ft. per minute, in First National Bank Bldg., Andalusia, Ala.

**Elevators.**—Ashland Graphite Co., W. B.

Ladd, Mgr., Ashland, Ala.—Elevators for graphite plant.

**Engine.**—E. E. Compton & Co., Box 570, Memphis, Tenn.—Complete hoisting engine, with boiler, 75-ft. mast, 50 to 60-ft. boom, suitable for handling logs.

**Engine.**—H. L. Lawton, Lena, S. C.—10 or 12 H. P. center-crank steam engine; first class; second-hand.

**Engine.**—Hammer Lumber Co., Wilmington, N. C.—Fairbanks-Morse C-O marine engine, 200 H. P.; 4 cylinders, complete, with all fittings, including propeller.

**Engine.**—Bordland-Tallman Lumber Co., Albany, Ga.—Prices on 60 H. P. engine.

**Engines (Machinery).**—Box 216, Macon, Ga.—To represent mfr. of first-class oil and gasoline engines.

**Fertilizer Mixers.**—Geo. B. Todd, 421 Union St., Norfolk, Va.—Names and addresses mfrs. fertilizer mixers.

**Fabric.**—See Building Material.

**Fertilizer Machinery.**—Washington, Alexander & Cooke Co., T. M. Goldsby, Mgr., Charles Town, W. Va.—Prices on fertilizer-mixing mchy.

**Food Products, etc.**—Florencio Alfaro Zabalegui, Pamplona, Spain.—To represent mfrs. of food products, including sugar; Mexican beans; bacon; lard; petroleum; hides.

**Garages (Portable).**—Geo. B. Todd, Norfolk, Va.—Names and addresses mfrs. portable garages.

**Garage Supplies.**—Fitzhugh Automobile Co., F. C. Fitzhugh, Cape Charles, Va.—Data and prices on supplies for garage.

**Gasoline Machinery.**—Virginia-Kentucky Oil & Gas Co., Coeburn, Va.—Data and prices on equipment for mfg. gasoline from casing-head gas.

**Heating Plant.**—Fitzhugh Automobile Co., F. C. Fitzhugh, Cape Charles, Va.—Prices on heating plant for 1-story 78x125-ft. building.

**Heating Plant.**—J. B. McPherson, N. Jefferson St., Dallas, Tex.—Heating plant for church; 54x92 ft.

**Lathes.**—H. L. Lawton, Lena, S. C.—Second-hand 36-in. 16-ft. and 24-in. 76-ft. lathes.

**Laundry Equipment.**—Southern Laundry, T. F. Gallagher, Secy., Box 163, Portsmouth, Va.—Prices on laundry equipment.

**Levee Construction.**—Mississippi River Comsn., 1311 International Life Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.—Bids until Sept. 30; construct 35,000 cu. yds. earthwork in Riverland Levee Dist.; plans on file.

**Lighting Fixtures.**—J. B. McPherson, N. Jefferson St., Dallas, Tex.—Lighting fixtures for basement and auditorium of church.

**Lighthouse.**—Supt. of Lighthouses, Baltimore, Md.—Bids until Sept. 15 for construction, erection and delivery of Bowlers Rock Light, Va.; plans on file.

**Locomotive.**—Davenport Coal Co., W. H. H. Davenport, 219 Elliott Sq., Buffalo, N. Y.—8-ton electric locomotive.

**Locomotive.**—Geo. B. Todd, 421 Union St., Norfolk, Va.—Names and addresses mfrs. narrow-gauge gasoline locomotive; 3-ton pulling capacity.

**Locomotive.**—T. G. Davis, Room 909, Morton Bldg., Chicago, Ill.—30 to 40-ton standard-gauge saddle-tank locomotive; equipped with butt-strapped boiler.

**Lumber.**—Washington, Alexander & Cooke Co., T. M. Goldsby, Mgr., Charles Town, W. Va.—Prices on lumber.

**Mining Machinery.**—Signal Mountain Coal Mining Co., 1221 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.—Mining mchy. for 1500-ton capacity

coal mine.

**Mining Machinery.**—Ashland Graphite Co., Ashland, Ala.—Mining mchy., including crushers and concentrating equipment for graphite plant.

**Mixer (Concrete).**—City, Ira Fields, Clk., Poor Fork, Ky.—Prices on small concrete mixer.

**Motors.**—Great Falls Mfg. Co., Claude Gore, Treas., Rockingham, N. C.—Second-hand motors.

**Oil Burner.**—W. D. Stapleton, Prest. Baldwin County Bank, Bay Minette, Ala.—Names and addresses mfrs. to install oil burner in furnace.

**Paving.**—Board of Awards, Baltimore, Md.—Bids until Sept. 15; grade and pave, with cement concrete, alleys listed in Contracts 63, 64 and 65; specifications, etc., on file.

**Paving.**—City, M. L. Sellers, City Secy., Abilene, Tex.—Bids until Sept. 24; 10,000 sq. yds. paving; bitulithic, asphalt macadam and concrete; W. A. Riney, City Engr.

**Paving.**—Board of Awards, Baltimore, Md.—Bids until Sept. 15; grade, curb and pave streets listed in Contracts 176 and 177; old granite block on concrete base and cement concrete; specifications, etc., with Paving Comsn., 214 E. Lexington St.

**Planers.**—H. L. Lawton, Lena, S. C.—Second-hand 36x36-in. by 10-ft. and 42x42-in. by 10-ft. planers.

**Planers.**—I. M. Riles, Prest.-Mgr. Coston-Riles Lumber Co., Box 123, Tuskegee, Ala.—Planers.

**Rails, etc.**—Bureau Supplies and Accounts, Navy Dept., Saml. McGowan, Paymaster-General, Navy, Washington, D. C.—Bids until Sept. 17; deliver steel channels, steel rails and splice bars to navy-yard.

**Rails.**—Hackley Morrison Co., Richmond, Va.—5 tons 12-lb. rails; 60 tons 85-lb. rails; delivery central Virginia.

**Road Construction.**—City, Good Roads Committee, A. D. Starling, Chrmn., Danville, Va.—Bids until Sept. 14; grade, drain and topsoil 7.65 mi. Spring Garden Rd. in Chatham Dist., Pittsylvania County; C. L. Scott, Engr.

**Road Construction.**—Kanawha County Commsrs., L. C. Massey, Clk., Charleston, W. Va.—Bids until Sept. 22; 4.55 mi. Indian Creek Rd., in Elk Dist.; plans, etc., with County Road Engr.

**Road Construction.**—La Salle Parish Police Jury, S. W. Hodges, Prest., Jena, Ala.—Bids until Sept. 20; 8 mi. Olla-Jena and 14.48 mi. Summerville-Rosefield roads; plans, etc., with clerk and Jas. A. McConnell, Engr.

**Road Construction.**—La Salle Parish Police Jury, S. W. Hodges, Prest., Jena, Ala.—Bids until Oct. 4; 7 mi. Jena-Little Creek and 10 mi. Jena-Nebo roads; plans, etc., with clerk and Jas. A. McConnell, Engr.

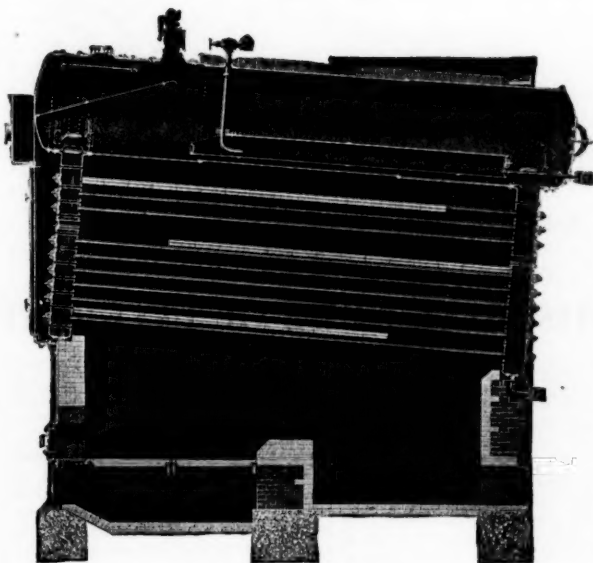
**Road Construction.**—St. Francis County Commsrs., Road Improvement Dist. 2, T. A. Buford, Secy., Forrest City, Ark.—Bids opened Sept. 8; 6½ mi. gravel road; 13,600 tons gravel; plans, etc., with State Highway Dept., Little Rock; S. S. Hargraves, Atty., Forrest City, and L. C. Torrence, Engr., Forrest City.

**Road Construction.**—Tarrant County, W. E. Yancy, Auditor, Fort Worth, Tex.—Bids opened Sept. 7; 2.86 mi. White Settlement road from Arlington Heights Blvd.; 2.62 mi. Fort Worth-Lake Worth Dam road; plans, etc., with Conslt. Engr.

**Road Construction.**—Kaufman County, J. P. Coon, Judge, Kaufman, Tex.—Bids until

(Continued on Page 140)

# HEINE



Standard Heine Water Tube Boiler. Note the large combustion space, which insures thorough mixing and complete combustion of the combustible gases.

## Correct Combustion Space A fundamental of efficient furnace design.

In the Heine boiler, the combustion space is correctly designed—providing a sufficient air supply, producing an intimate mixing of the air with the combustible gases, and maintaining a temperature high enough for the ignition of the combustible while the combustible is mixing with the air.

Furthermore, the combustion space is large and is obtained without a high boiler setting. A high setting is expensive and increases cost in building.

The distance between the fire and the heating surfaces is comparatively great, so that the gases have a long time in which to become completely burned before they reach the heating surface of the boiler. The ultimate result is more perfect combustion. According to Bulletin 15, University of Illinois, it is "almost impossible to make smoke with this setting (Heine furnace setting) under any condition of operation."

For further information write for a copy of Boiler Logic.

All Heine boilers conform to the A. S. M. E. Boiler Code.

**HEINE SAFETY BOILER COMPANY**  
5327 Marcus Ave. St. Louis, Mo.



# BOILERS

Sept. 28; 124.75 mi. road; bituminous top-ping and gravel; culverts and bridges; plans, etc., with County Engr., Kaufman; State Highway Engr., Austin, Tex., and Bartlett & Ranney, Calcasieu Bldg., San Antonio, Tex.

**Rolling Partitions.**—J. B. McPherson, N. Jefferson St., Dallas, Tex.—Rolling partitions for church.

**Saw.**—W. S. Carter & Co., Brinson, Ga.—Data on electric-driven chain drag saw; to cut logs and timber in woods.

**Sawmill.**—I. M. Riles, Prest.-Mgr. Coston-Riles Lumber Co., Box 123, Tuskegee, Ala.—Sawmill.

**Seating.**—J. B. McPherson, N. Jefferson St., Dallas, Tex.—Seats and pews for church.

**Sewers.**—North Carolina Farms Co., New Holland, N. C., and care Benham & Richard, Columbus, Ohio.—Bids until Sept. 10; install sewer, water and electric-lighting systems; \$50,000.

**Sewage-disposal Plant.**—Town of Rogersville, Tenn., T. J. Price, Chrmn. Water-works Comsn.—Bids until Sept. 9; construct sewage-disposal plant; plans, etc., on file; J. N. Ambler, Consult. Engr., 2221 Monument Ave., Richmond, Va.

**Shaper.**—H. L. Lawton, Lena, S. C.—Second-hand shaper, 16 to 24-in. stroke.

**Skidder.**—Lehigh Banana Case Co., 2230 S. Union Ave., Chicago, Ill.—9x10 low-gear Lidgetwood ground skidder, with boiler; completely equipped and in first-class second-hand condition.

**Soda Fountains.**—Twin City Grocery Co., T. H. Barker, Secy.-Treas., Leaksville, N. C. Names and addresses mfrs. soda fountains.

**Solder.**—J. E. Garland, Plant City, Fla.—Prices on solder for mfrs. of tin cans.

**Staples.**—Mrs. J. M. Meloon, Box 281, Murray, Ky.—Names and addresses mfrs. staples.

**Steel Sash (Window).**—Estate R. G. Holzer, 329 Burgundy St., New Orleans, La.—Names and addresses mfrs. solid rolled steel windows sash with ventilators; similar to Fenestra type.

**Tin.**—J. E. Garland, Plant City, Fla.—Prices on tin for mfrs. tin cans.

**Trucks.**—Southern Laundry, T. F. Gallagher, Secy., Box 163, Portsmouth, Va.—Prices on trucks and wagons.

**Valves.**—Marine Corps, Quartermaster's Dept., W. B. Lemly, Asst. Quartermaster, Washington, D. C.—Bids until Sept. 16 to furnish sewer valves; delivery U. S. Marine Corps, Charleston, S. C., for 2d Brigade, Santo Domingo City, D. R.; Sch. No. 151.

**Wagons.**—Southern Laundry, T. F. Gallagher, Secy., Box 163, Portsmouth, Va.—Prices on wagons and trucks.

**Water-works.**—Town of Rogersville, Tenn., T. J. Price, Chrmn. Water-works Comsn.—Bids until Sept. 9; construct 250,000-gal. and 75,000-gal. reinforced concrete reservoirs; plans, etc., on file; J. N. Ambler, Consult. Engr., 2221 Monument Ave., Richmond, Va.

**Water-works.**—City of Fayette, Mo., Thos. R. Moore, Clk.—Bids until Sept. 16; construct earth dam and 8-in. supply line; 30,000 cu. yds. earth fill; 3000 sq. yds. rip-rap; reinforced concrete intake; 14,000 ft. 8-in. wood pipe; plans, etc., from Johnson & Benham, Consult. Engrs., Firestone Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**Water-works.**—North Carolina Farms Co., New Holland, N. C., and care Benham & Richard, Columbus, Ohio.—Bids until Sept. 10; install water, sewer and electric-lighting systems; \$50,000.

**Windows.**—L. M. Overton, Treas. Atlantic

**Coast Lumber Corp., Georgetown, S. C.**—Names and addresses mfrs. or repairers art windows; located near Georgetown.

**Woodworking Machinery.**—H. L. Lawton, Lena, S. C.—Second-hand woodworking mchy., including 36-in. 16-ft. and 24-in. 16-ft. lathes; 36x36-in. by 10-ft. and 42x42-in. by 10-ft. planers; shaper with 16 to 24-in. stroke; good condition.

**Woodworking Machinery.**—Parrish & Sawyer, Samson, Ala.—Planers and other woodworking mchy. for pine lumber.

**Wall Board.**—C. D. Edwards, 68 Edgewood St., Hartford, Conn.—Prices on wall boards or similar product to use in construction of light portable structures; waterproof; must not warp or buckle.

## Railroad Construction

### Railways.

Ark., Humphrey.—Harris Company, Ltd., of Toronto, Canada, will, it is reported, build

railroad 18 mi. from Humphrey to Cornesto to develop timber land. A. J. Gill, Humphrey, in charge of construction.

N. C., Charlotte.—North Carolina Lines, Inc., capital stock \$500,000, applied for charter to build interurban railway from Charlotte to Winston-Salem, about 70 mi., and other points, including Concord, China Grove, Kannapolis, Salisbury, Spencer, Lexington and Wallburg. Incptrs.: Harry F. Hann, C. C. Coddington, Floyd M. Simmons and John McGibbons. Headquarters 31 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.

Tenn., Oneida.—Oneida & Western Railroad is constructing a 2½-mi. extension which it is expected to complete in 30 days. O. H. Anderson is Pres.

Tenn., Oneida.—Big South Fork Railway Co. is building branch from a connection with the Oneida & Western Railroad at the river bridge on the Big South Fork of the Cumberland River, the line going down Cumberland River northerly. Will ultimately build 14 mi. to coal and timber.

## INDUSTRIAL NEWS OF INTEREST

Items of news about industrial, railroad or financial interests, building operations, construction work, municipal improvements, or the sale of machinery or the letting of contracts in the South or Southwest, are invited from our readers whether they are advertisers or subscribers or not. We invite information of this character from readers in the North and West about their Southern business operations, as well as from Southern readers. News of value will be published just as readily when from non-advertisers as from advertisers.

### Change of Business Connection.

W. Woodward Williams, vice-president of the Reading Iron Co., Reading, Pa., has resigned, and on September 1 became assistant to the president of the Pittsburgh Gauge & Supply Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. It is understood that Mr. Williams has acquired a substantial stock interest in this company, who are large jobbers of mill, mine and railway supplies, and also manufacturers of the well-known "Gainaday" electric washing machines, ironing machines and vacuum cleaners. Mr. Williams, who is a graduate of Harvard (1905), has a wide acquaintance not only among manufacturers, but users of iron, steel and tubular products throughout the country.

### Manufacturing Industry Recognized by Texas Republicans in Making Gubernatorial Nomination.

In selecting J. G. Culbertson, president of the Wichita Motors Co. of Wichita Falls, as its candidate for Governor, the Republicans of Texas have, for the first time in the history of any political organization in the State, given recognition to industrial enterprise in making a gubernatorial nomination. In addition to this tribute to manufacturing industry, the nomination is also a recognition by the Republicans of the open-shop principle, for Mr. Culbertson is a member of the board of governors of the Southwestern Open-Shop Association, and is chairman of the finance committee of that organization. The platform adopted by the Republicans declares for the open shop, and it is believed this is the first time that a great political party has thus declared itself on this question.

### New Engineering Service.

Announcement is made of the establishment by Charles Whiting Baker, who is managing director of the Engineering Business Exchange at Room 347 Hudson Terminal Bldg., 30 Church St., New York, to conduct the purchase and sale of engineering and technical business properties, manufacturing, constructing, selling or professional. Mr. Baker was formerly editor-in-chief of the Engineering News, and consulting editor of the Engi-

neer News-Record. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Society of Terminal Engineers, and other engineering organizations, besides being otherwise prominently and importantly connected. This new service is expected to be of direct interest to a wide circle of engineers and others.

### In a New Position.

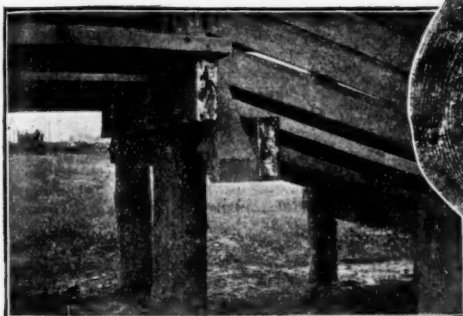
Karl H. Bronson has been appointed director of research engineering of the Square D Company, manufacturers of electrical safety devices. Detroit, Mich., among these products being their well-known safety switch. Mr. Bronson, who is a graduate of the University of Michigan, was formerly with Dodge Brothers, in sales and advertising work, and later with the Packard Motor Car Co., also of Detroit, resigning from the latter to accept his new post. He will be actively engaged in extensive safety campaigns for the Square D Company.

### To Make Fine Display at Columbus.

At the exposition of the American Foundrymen's Association, to be held on the State fair grounds at Columbus, Ohio, October 4 to 8, inclusive, the Chesapeake Iron Works of Baltimore, Md., will make a comprehensive exhibit, featuring a full-sized 10-ton Chesapeake electric traveling crane in actual operation under the direction of an experienced man from the works, who will demonstrate its efficiency, especially in foundry service. The exhibit will be about 25,000 pounds in total weight. It is further stated that the demonstration will continue in constant operation for five days and one evening. The company will also make a display illustrating the character of the great variety of steel bridges and other structures that it has fabricated and which have been erected throughout the United States. Exhibits will also be presented of the company's mechanical and electrical shop equipment for conducting its manufacturing processes and its general facilities or machine work of various kinds. One of these cranes was shown at the

(Continued on Page 142)

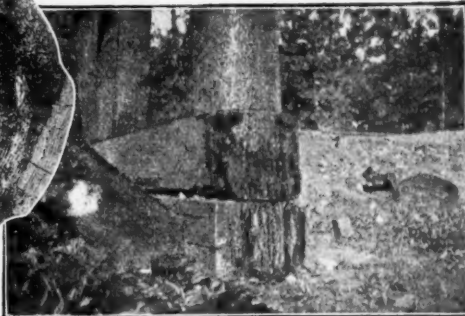




Railroad stock pens built of creosoted lumber (pressure process) part of which was framed after treatment, exposing untreated wood to decay.



Fruiting bodies of fungus on end of treated pile, which was cut off at end without being subsequently recoated with hot creosote.



A coal dock, decayed as the result of treating green timbers with a crude creosote of doubtful quality.

## Caution—Use as Directed

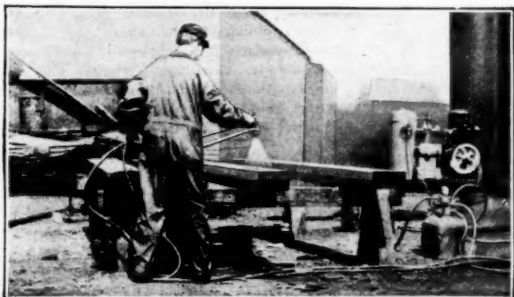
THE experience of a century, in both Europe and America, has definitely established the fact that coal-tar creosote oil is the most effective wood preservative known.

But creosote is not a "cure-all," nor is it "fool-proof."

Its effectiveness depends upon the employment of proper grades of oil and proper methods of application. Otherwise, failures like those shown in the accompanying illustrations are very apt to result.

For all non-pressure processes, Carbosota Creosote Oil is the universal standard, and when properly used, is thoroughly dependable.

Where the Open Tank treatment is employed the following rules must be strictly adhered to if satisfactory results are to be obtained:



Spraying sills and floor joists with Carbosota.



1. Timber must be seasoned.
2. Timber should be completely framed, cut to fit in place, and all bolt holes drilled before treatment.
3. If framing and fitting are necessary after treatment, causing the exposure of untreated surfaces, all abrasions must receive at least two brush coats of Carbosota before the parts are finally assembled.

Because of its absolute physical fitness and perfect uniformity, Carbosota is unequalled for both Open Tank and Surface treatments. One of its special advantages is its low liquid point (41° F.), which means it can be used unheated in the field when the atmospheric temperature is not below 41°.

In order to insure the proper application of Carbosota and maximum benefits to users, we maintain a technical service, prepared to give special specifications and to make personal surveys when desired. This service is free and is available to both large and small users of lumber.

Full information may be had by addressing our nearest office.

### The Barrett Company

New York	Chicago	Philadelphia	Boston	St. Louis
Cleveland	Cincinnati	Pittsburgh	Detroit	New Orleans
Birmingham	Kansas City	Minneapolis	Dallas	Nashville
Syracuse	Seattle	Peoria	Atlanta	Duluth
Salt Lake City	Bangor	Washington	Johnstown	Lebanon
Youngstown	Milwaukee	Toledo	Columbus	Richmond
Lafayette	Bethlehem	Elizabeth	Buffalo	Baltimore

THE BARRETT COMPANY, Limited: Montreal Toronto  
Vancouver St. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S. Sydney, N. S.

exposition in Philadelphia last fall and again last spring at the railway exposition in Atlantic City. The Chesapeake plant will be represented at Columbus by President F. S. Chavannes, C. H. Michel, sales manager, Frank L. Perry, publicity manager, and others of the official staff. The structural steel department has just been enlarged 100 per cent.

#### Employees Subscribe for Bonds.

According to an official statement, 4575 employees of the Western Electric Co. subscribed for approximately \$2,000,000 of the new 5-year 7 per cent convertible bonds recently issued by it, the sale to them being made upon an instalment basis, interest being allowed upon the money paid in and also on the bonds.

#### Will Make Oil-Well Tools.

The Oklahoma Steel Castings Co., 411 Central National Bank Bldg., Tulsa, Okla., after a number of delays in procuring materials, are well assured of beginning operations early in November. Their electric furnace and transformer have been shipped and arrangements for sufficient power have been completed. The company will manufacture oil-well tools that have heretofore been forged, having learned that cast-steel tools can be satisfactorily produced. Ernest H. Cornelius is president of the company.

#### Official Changes.

Several changes are announced by the Du Pont paint and varnish division of the business of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., of Wilmington, Del., thus: The paint sales office at Minneapolis will be discontinued, the business being transferred to the Chicago consolidated offices, although a warehouse will continue to be maintained at Minneapolis. The office at 2100 Elston Ave., Chicago, under the charge of T. O. Bannister and selling products of the Chicago Varnish Co., recently acquired, will also be discontinued and the business transferred to the consolidated offices in that city. G. M. Breinling, manager of sales at Minneapolis, will be transferred to headquarters at Wilmington as manager of trade sales, and Chas. A. Lynn will be manager of industrial sales. Gordon Barber, sales manager at Chicago, has been transferred to Pittsburgh in a similar capacity, and Mr. Bannister will succeed him at Chicago.

#### Date of Sale Changed.

Official announcement has been made that the date for receiving bids for the Old Hickory Powder Plant, near Nashville, Tenn., has been postponed from September 2 to September 30, this change being made necessary, it is stated, by the large number of inquiries received and the magnitude of the proposition. Bids will be received, therefore, on the new date named until 10 A. M., Eastern standard time, by the Chairman of the Ordnance Salvage Board, War Trade Bldg., Washington, D. C.

#### Development Corporation Organizing.

The Frank D. Fuller Corporation is being organized at Miami, Fla., with authorized capital stock of \$250,000, by Frank D. Fuller of Miami; O. A. Dibble of Atlanta, Ga.; Lee M. Tilghman of Washington, D. C., and D. W. Rale of Jacksonville, Fla. It is announced by the Tilghman Investment Co. of Miami as organizers of the corporation, that it is for the express purpose of industrial and agricultural development, and will work to secure as many industries as possible that will be profitable to Miami and Dade county,

and that the Miami Bank & Trust Co. will act as depository for the funds of the corporation. Mr. Fuller, it is further stated, was formerly land and immigration agent for one of the largest railroads in the West, and did much work in Oklahoma; the last few years he has been locating industries in Virginia and North Carolina. The charter of the corporation is broad, and would afford it ample opportunity to expand its operations.

#### Important Sale.

A receivers' sale of patents, patent rights, etc., for the manufacture of cooling circulators, also plant equipment and water circulators of the Motor Cooling Systems Co., will take place at 11 A. M. September 15 at 412 Ensor St., Baltimore, Md. Particulars are announced in another column. The sale includes brass, copper and steel tubing, valves, motors, dynamos, lathes, drill presses, punches, etc. N. B. Lobe & Co. of Baltimore are the auctioneers.

#### Sale Representative.

Julius Janes, formerly president of the Standard Steel Castings Co. of Cleveland, has recently concluded an arrangement with the Farrell-Cheek Steel Foundry Co. of Sandusky, Ohio, by which he will be sales representative of this organization in Cleveland and Cuyahoga County.

#### Large Sale of Ordnance Material, Etc.

An important sale is announced to take place at the Scituate Proving Grounds, Scituate, Mass., on September 22, 23 and 24, beginning at 10.30 A. M. each day, the Boston District Ordnance Salvage Board having decided to make an unrestricted and unprotected cleaning-up and closing-out public auction of all its possessions. The formal announcement, which appears in another column, gives particulars, and among other things says that the sale will comprise over 800 machine tools and pieces of machinery and instruments and mechanical equipment, 1,750,000 pounds of brass, 1,875,000 pounds of steel, 116 tons of clean brass scrap, builders' hardware, hundreds of high-speed small tools, hand vises, files, etc., besides much other material. Catalogs are furnished by J. E. Conant & Co., auctioneers of Lowell, Mass., who will conduct the sale.

#### Appointment—New Offices.

George C. Jones, formerly with the Bancroft-Jones Corporation, Buffalo, has been appointed Eastern sales manager of the Steel Fabricating Corp., at 1270 Broadway, New York city, where the latter corporation, manufacturer of standardized sectional steel buildings, with plants at Chicago Heights and Harvey, Ill., has opened its own sales office in the Wilson Bldg. It has also opened a Philadelphia office in the Finance Bldg., and will soon be represented in the other principal cities in the East.

#### Official Change.

The Warren Steel Casting Co., St. Louis, Mo., announces that J. P. Pero, Jr., vice-president and sales manager, has resigned and that he has been succeeded by M. M. Broad, secretary of the company.

#### Promotion.

A. B. Zerby, connected with the publicity department of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. for about nine years, has been promoted to be assistant to the manager of that department.

## Trade Literature.

#### Information of a New Product.

"Prepared Joint Electric Cast-iron Pipe" is a booklet just published by the American Cast Iron Pipe Co., Birmingham, Ala., and it describes a new product of wide interest. This kind of pipe, it is stated, "has been developed to meet a combination of conditions in which there existed the double need of an improved joint and a light-weight pipe. The metal of this pipe is superheated and refined in an electric furnace so that its minimum tensile strength is 30,000 pounds per square inch." The prepared joint, it is further noted, is so called because it is made at the company's factory in the bell of each pipe. The joint is calked with lead and hemp, as usual, and is used for cast-iron piping in water, gas and other systems. It was developed by the research department of this company. The booklet is very complete, with many illustrations, specifications and tabular and other data.

#### Building Construction.

"The E. A. Fonda Organization of Master Builders" is the name of a folder describing the activities of this building-construction service, which has offices in Greenville, S. C., at 120½ W. Washington St., and in Atlanta, Ga., at the Rhodes Bldg. The work of the Fonda organization embraces the erection of all types of modern buildings and testifies to the broad experience, practical ability and efficiency of those who compose it. In the folder are presented many testimonials of appreciation concerning the execution of contracts, etc.

#### Shovels and Cranes.

Bulletin S-16 of the Ball Engine Co., Erie, Pa., gives a general description of the Type B Erie shovel, and also goes into fairly complete detail. In the preparation of the bulletin a consistent effort was made to present large, clear photographs illustrating just how the Erie shovel and crane are used on different classes of work, and the reading matter is practical and informative rather than laudatory. It is a fine publication, abounding in interest, the pictures being unusually attractive. Accompanying the illustrations are tabulated specifications concerning the machines. There is also other data of value. A copy of the bulletin will be sent to anyone upon request.

#### Several Electric Bulletins.

Several interesting and important bulletins have been issued by the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. One of these relates to the Hewlett link insulator for power cable transmission, which is made entirely of non-porous porcelain and high strength. A second bulletin is devoted to insulating fabrics, describing and illustrating the methods employed to manufacture them, and a third bulletin presents facts concerning G-E insulating compounds, varnishes, japans, oils, stickers and shellacs, paints and sealing compounds. All of these publications contain fine pictures and are full of valuable information.

#### Drills and Drilling.

Bulletin 70-J of the Sullivan Machinery Co., 122 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill., is devoted to the Sullivan rotator hammer drills DP-33, DP-32 and DR-37, the last two being new machines recently developed for special purposes. It is observed that since the rotator

(Continued on Page 146)

**E**ACH year the Chemical Industries Exposition has recovered plants that were about to go the way of obsolescence.

They have become modern and progressive—

They have then drawn the best and most intelligent workmen in their vicinity, for labor is more easily attracted by an up-to-date plant and labor-saving machinery with better income through increased production.

Give your plant the opportunity of invigoration by what you will learn and secure at this greatest world's Industrial Exposition.

Bring your Works Manager, Superintendents and Department Heads with you.

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Closes Saturday, Sept. 25th

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Progress and Prosperity*





# Seaboard Air Line Railway Company

To the Holders of the \$4,000,000

**Six Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company,  
Dated September 15, 1917, due September 15, 1920.**

Through the co-operation of Division Four (Finance Division) of the Interstate Commerce Commission, under Section 210 of the Transportation Act of 1920, the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company is enabled to offer to each holder of a \$1000 note of the above issue \$750 in cash, the balance, \$250, to be extended to September 15, 1923, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. Upon presentation at the Guaranty Trust Company of New York or The Continental Trust Company, Baltimore, the cash amount will be paid on September 15, and the extended notes delivered containing the necessary coupons. The interest coupon due September 15 should be detached and collected in the usual manner.

The character of collateral to secure the extended amount is the same as now held by the Trustee of this note issue (the First and Consolidated Series "A" 6 per cent. bonds of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company) and will be held by the Trustee in the same proportion or pro rata amount as is held by the Secretary of the Treasury to secure the portion of the loan the Government has made to the Railway Company to assist in meeting the aforesaid notes.

The above-mentioned loan from the Government matures in 15 years, with the first payment 11 years from the date thereof, and as required by the Transportation Act, the Interstate Commerce Commission has issued a certificate to the Secretary of the Treasury that the prospective earning power of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company together with the character and value of the security offered, furnish reasonable assurance of the ability of the Railway Company to repay the Government loan at maturity.

The Loans made by the Commission to the Railway Company under Section 210 of the Transportation Act bear interest at 6 per cent. per annum, with maturities 11-15 years from date, and will materially aid the Railway Company, for, in addition to assisting in meeting the aforesaid notes as above described, important additions and betterments and other needs of transportation are provided for the Railway, under the Transportation Act.

The Seaboard Air Line, together with the other railroads of the country, was controlled and operated during the years 1918-1919, and until March 1, 1920, by the United State Railroad Administration. The guarantee as to compensation during that period was extended by Congress to September 1, 1920. The annual rental or compensation provided by the Federal Control Act to be paid by the Government for the use of the Railway's property has met the fixed and other charges of the Company, including the interest on its adjustment bonds.

Under the Transportation Act rates are now required to be adjusted to yield, as near as may be, a return of 5½ per cent. on the value of the property of the carriers devoted to the public use, in the aggregate, in each of the four rate groups or districts established by the Commission, plus one-half of one per cent. for unproductive improvements, at the option of the Commission. The Seaboard Air Line is in the Southern Group. The value of the property of the railroads of the Southern Group, in the aggregate, has been found by the Commission, for the purposes of this procedure, to be \$2,000,000,000 (the combined property accounts of the railroads as of December 31, 1919, composing this group being \$2,183,923,124).

An increase in rates has recently been granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission under which the railroads will now operate. While the increase granted the Southern District (25 per cent.) is apparently not proportionately as great as in the Eastern (40 per cent.) and in the Western (35 per cent.) Districts, the Commission was of the opinion that such increase (25 per cent.) would, under conditions obtaining at that time, result in rates that will yield a return of 6 per cent. on the above-named aggregate value of the property of the carriers in this group. Since the operation of the Act in relation to rates is more or less automatic, should the increase named not yield the expected return under the requirements called for by the Act, the Commission will doubtless make the necessary adjustments to meet those requirements.

The gross revenue of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company shows a steady annual increase. The increase from January 1, 1920, to June 30, 1920 (four months under private operation), over the corresponding period of 1919 was 20.67 per cent. Adjusted to the new rates, the gross revenue for the year ended June 30, 1920, will equal \$56,432,000. Under these conditions, with rates adjusted on the fair aggregate property value of the Southern Group to the return which Congress has provided shall be definite that general railroad credit will be stabilized, the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company under efficient management should earn a reasonable and safe return upon its individual property value devoted to the purposes of transportation.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York and The National City Company, New York, have advised us they will recommend to the holders of the notes the acceptance of the offer herein made.

The Directors of the Railway Company, in view of general conditions, are gratified in being able to recommend to the note holders, through the co-operation of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the acceptance of the terms named herein, and request note holders to present as promptly as possible their notes at either of the agencies of the Company herein named for payment and partial extension on September 15, 1920.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY COMPANY,

S. DAVIES WARFIELD, Chairman  
of the Board of Directors.

September 2, 1920.



Capital and Surplus  
\$4,000,000

Total Resources  
\$38,000,000

Large enough to handle your biggest problems, but not too large to be interested in your smaller ones.

**MERCHANTS-MECHANICS  
FIRST NATIONAL BANK  
OF BALTIMORE**

**LOANS MADE TO  
STATES, CITIES, COUNTIES, ETC.**

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Largest Capital and Surplus of Any Financial  
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Established 1884

Resources \$21,000,000

**Mercantile Trust and Deposit Co.  
OF BALTIMORE**

A. H. S. POST, President. F. G. BOYCE, JR., Vice-President.

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BALTIMORE**

Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business

Correspondence and interviews invited

CAPITAL. - \$1,000,000

**The National Exchange Bank  
OF BALTIMORE, MD.**

Capital, \$1,500,000

Surplus, \$1,000,000

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County  
Township

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School  
Drainage

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MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION**

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industrial corporations contemplating  
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71 W. Monroe St.

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BONDS—WANTED

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Correspondence Solicited

**ELECTRIC BOND & SHARE CO.**

(Paid-up Capital and Surplus, \$24,000,000)

71 Broadway

New York

was introduced a few years ago as an improved type of hammer drill its use has rapidly extended to nearly all kinds of rock-drilling work. Bulletin 70-K concerns the DH-3 plug drills, used principally in granite quarries and cutting sheds, and this is also a new model, embodying a new valve motion and proving, it is stated, considerably faster and more efficient. Booklet 122 tells about core drilling by contract with Sullivan diamond core drills. All of the bulletins are excellently illustrated, as is also the current number of Mine and Quarry, a news bulletin that the company publishes quarterly.

## Financial News

### New Financial Corporations.

Ala., Vincent.—State Bank of Vincent, paid-up capital \$11,200, is chartered. J. B. McGraw, Pres.; A. W. Tucker, V.-P.; J. W. Curry, Cashier.

N. C., East Spencer.—People's Bank, capital \$15,000, has been organized; W. J. Hatley, Pres.; L. S. Cotter, V.-P.

N. C., Raleigh.—A bank with \$50,000 authorized capital is being organized by negroes. Address L. M. Cheek, editor of the Raleigh Independent.

N. C., Rural Hall.—Rural Hall Bank & Trust Co. has begun business with E. L. Kessler, Pres.; W. E. Stauber, V.-P.; H. A. Carroll, Cashier.

Okla., Nuyaka.—First National Bank, capital \$25,000, has applied for charter. A. J. Peters of Okmulgee, Okla., and others.

Tex., Beckville.—First National Bank is chartered to begin business Oct. 1; J. M. Moore, Pres.; A. Roberts, V.-P.; J. E. Laney, Cash.

### New Securities.

Ark., Conway.—(Road).—Sold to M. W. Elkins and Gordon N. Peay, Jr., of Little Rock at par \$1,225,000 of 6 per cent Conway-Damascus, Conway-Palmer and Conway-Vilonia Road Improvement Dist., Conway County, bonds.

Ala., Greensboro.—(Water and Light).—Election Aug. 20 on \$12,000 of bonds. Address H. A. Taylor, Mayor.

Fla., Crestview.—(School).—Sold to J. C. H. Corley at par \$8000 of 6 per cent \$1000 denomination 30-year bonds of Special Tax School Dist. No. 9 voted July 17, dated Sept. 14 and offered Aug. 20.

Fla., Fort Lauderdale.—(Water, Street, City Hall, Light, etc.).—Election Sept. 7 on the following 6 per cent \$1000 denomination 20-year city bonds, dated Oct. 1, 1920: \$20,000 water, \$16,000 street, \$15,000 city hall, \$5000 light, \$2500 cleaning, \$1500 sanitary equipment. Address H. V. Calder, City Clk.

Fla., Jacksonville.—(Road).—Contemplated to vote in November on \$20,000,000 of State bonds. Address F. O. Miller, State Chairman Highway Bonding Campaign Committee.

Fla., Live Oak.—(Street, Public Grounds).—Election Oct. 4 on \$35,000 of 5 per cent bonds. Address The Mayor.

Fla., Live Oak.—(Road).—Bids will be received until noon Oct. 5 for \$200,000 of 5 per cent Suwanee County bonds. Address J. W. Bryson, Clerk Circuit Court.

Ga., Columbus.—(Bridge).—Election has been postponed from Sept. 11 to Nov. 27 on \$180,000 of bridge bonds. Address J. B. Knight, Jr., Chrmn. Comm. on Bridges and Wharves.

Ga., Colquitt.—(School).—Voted Aug. 28, \$6000 of Spooner and Bellview Dist., Miller County, bonds. Address Board of Education.

Ga., Gainesville.—(Road).—\$20,000 (part of \$60,000 issue) of 5 per cent Hall County bonds offered Aug. 23 were sold to the First National Bank of Gainesville at par and interest. The remaining \$40,000 will be offered for sale in the near future.

Ga., Lyons.—(School).—Election will be held on \$11,000 of Johnson Corner Consolidated School Dist. bonds. Address School Board.

Ga., Talbotton.—(Road).—The \$50,000 of 5 per cent \$1000 denomination Talbot County bonds offered unsuccessfully on July 21 will not be reoffered until December. Address H. P. Hewitt, Clk County Comms.

Ky., Harrodsburg.—(Water, Light).—Election will be held on \$100,000 of bonds. Address City Comms.

La., Lake Providence.—(Street).—Bids received, it is reported, until 6 P. M. Oct. 5 for \$75,000 of 5 per cent serial bonds. T. J. Powell is Mayor.

Miss., Calhoun City.—(Road).—Date of sale has not yet been fixed for the \$200,000 of 6 per cent \$500 denomination Calhoun County bonds voted Aug. 25. Address Wess Edmonson, Pres. Board of Supervisors, Vardaman, Miss.

Miss., Clarksdale.—(Funding).—Bids will be received until Sept. 7 for \$29,000 of not exceeding 6 per cent funding bonds. Address R. E. Stratton, Jr., City Clk.

Miss., Hattiesburg.—(Road).—Election Sept. 2 on \$100,000 of Forrest County bonds. Address County Comms.

Miss., Jackson.—(Improvement).—Bids received until Sept. 28 for \$500,000 (part of \$5,000,000 issue) of State bonds. Address Frank Roberson, Atty.-Gen.

Mo., Excelsior Springs.—(Park Fund).—\$6600 of 7 per cent certificates are being offered. Address City Attorney R. T. Stephens.

Mo., Hermann.—(School).—\$8000 of Hermann School Dist. No. 3 bonds recently voted have been sold.

Mo., Jefferson City.—(Road).—Contemplated to issue \$60,000,000 State bonds. Address J. Frank Morris, Chrmn. Organization Com. of Cole County.

Mo., Springfield.—(Road).—Election Aug. 31 on \$3000 of bonds of Southeastern Special Road Dist., Greene County. Address County Comms.

N. C., Burlington.—(Water and Sewer).—Bids will be received until 2 P. M. Sept. 10 for \$195,000 of 6 per cent 17 1/2-year average bonds. Address M. W. McPherson, City Clk.

N. C., Murphy.—(Improvement).—Bids will be received until 7 P. M. Sept. 2 for \$25,000 of 6 per cent \$500 and \$1000 denomination bonds, dated Aug. 1. Address C. B. Hill, Town Clk.

N. C., Nashville.—(Road).—Bids will be received until noon Oct. 1 for \$20,000 of 6 per cent serial 30-year bonds of Bailey Township Road Dist., Nash County, dated Oct. 1, 1920. Address G. R. Finch, Chrmn. Board Comms.

N. C., Roxboro.—(Street).—Sold to the People's Bank of Roxboro \$73,000 of 6 per cent bonds recently offered.

N. C., Winston-Salem.—(Street Improvement).—Sold to Harris, Forbes & Co. of New York at par and interest \$301,000 of 6 per cent \$1000 denomination bonds, dated Aug. 15 and offered Aug. 18.

S. C., Camden.—(Road).—No bids were received for the \$70,000 of 6 per cent De Kalb Township, Kershaw County, bonds offered on Aug. 19. Said bonds can be obtained at a private sale. Address M. C. West, Chrmn. County Comms.

S. C., Columbia.—(Street).—Election Sept. 16 on \$300,000 of bonds. Address T. C. Brown, Election Commr.

Tex., Alice.—(Paving).—Contemplated to vote on \$10,000 of bonds. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Cisco.—(Water-works).—Chas. H. Jones & Co. of New York are offering \$50,000 of 6 per cent \$1000 denomination bonds, dated March 10.

Tex., Corpus Christi.—(School).—Voted Aug. 28 \$3500 of Violet School Dist. bonds. Address School Board.

Tex., Del Rio.—(School).—Contemplated to issue \$65,000 of bonds. Address F. H. Doran, Chrmn. Board of Trustees.

Tex., El Paso.—(Road).—The \$800,000 of 5 per cent El Paso County bonds recently voted have not yet been sold. E. B. McClintock is County Judge.

Tex., Leflore.—(Road).—\$200,000 of 5 per cent serial bonds of Dist. No. 2, Fayette County, have been approved by the Atty. Gen. Address County Comms.

Tex., Luling.—(School).—Election Sept. 17 on \$6000 of Luling Independent School Dist. bonds. Address School Board.

Tex., Sherman.—(School).—\$100,000 of 5 per cent \$2500 denomination 20-year bonds voted in April, 1919, have been sold at par.

Va., Wise.—(Road).—\$350,000 of 6 per cent \$1000 denomination Wise County bonds, dated July 1, are being offered by Caldwell & Co. of St. Louis.

Va., Winchester.—(Water).—Voted Aug. 19, it is reported, \$100,000 of bonds. Address The Mayor.

Va., Wise.—(School).—\$75,000 of Richmond School Dist., Wise County, bonds have been sold as follows: \$50,000 Appalachia, \$17,500 East Stone Gap and \$7500 Buffalo. Address H. A. W. Skenn, County Judge.

### Financial Notes.

First National Bank of Wortham, Tex., has increased capital from \$30,000 to \$60,000.

First National Bank of Snow Hill, N. C., will increase capital stock from \$25,000 to \$100,000.

Bank of Decatur, Ga., will increase capital from \$25,000 to \$100,000 and change name to Decatur Bank & Trust Co.

West Virginia Bankers' Association will hold their twenty-seventh annual convention on Sept. 15 and 16 at Charleston, W. Va. J. L. Hill of that city is secretary.

The Irving National Bank, Woolworth Building, New York, has issued in pamphlet form under the title of "Railroads and Shippers and Their Common Problem," an address delivered by George C. Devol of the bank before the Michigan State Millers' Association at Detroit in July. It shows instructively how everyone in business can co-operate to improve and assist transportation and the need of such co-operation.

A statement of the State banks and trust companies in Florida for the six months ended June 30, 1920, shows total resources of \$116,526,680. Increase, as compared with the total for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1919, \$16,267,737. During the last six months individual deposits increased more than \$7,000,000 to a total of \$60,285,445, and savings deposits more than \$5,300,000 to a total of \$28,701,123.

Burnett Walker, for a number of years with Harris, Forbes & Co., has joined the bond department of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York. He will become a Vice-President of the Guaranty Co. of New York when the bond department is taken over by the new company about Oct. 1.





Bids close September 23, 1920.

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT.** Supervising Architect's Office, Washington, D. C., August 27, 1920. Sealed proposals will be opened in this office at 3 P. M. September 23, 1920, for furnishing and installing a refrigerating machine in the U. S. Postoffice and Courthouse at New Orleans, La. Specifications may be obtained from the Custodian at New Orleans, La., or at this office, in the discretion of the Supervising Architect, JAS. A. WETMORE, Acting Supervising Architect.

Bids close September 27, 1920.

**SEALED PROPOSALS** for constructing and completing 179 buildings and utilities at Camp Benning, Columbus, Ga., will be received and publicly opened at 11 A. M. September 27, 1920, at office of the Chief of First District, Construction Service, Q. M. C., Room 2706 War Trade Building, 20th and B Sts., Washington, D. C.

Bids close September 15, 1920.

**U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE.** Jacksonville, Fla. Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 M. September 15, 1920, and then opened, for constructing and delivering pontoon catamarans for the dredge "Maj. J. C. Mallory." Information on application.

Bids close September 15, 1920.

**U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE.** Jacksonville, Fla. Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 M. September 15, 1920, and then opened, for jetty construction at entrance to St. Johns River, Fla. Information on application.

Bids close October 14, 1920.

### \$200,000 5% Road Bonds

Live Oak, Fla. Notice is hereby given that the Board of County Commissioners of Suwanee County, Florida, will offer for sale \$200,000 of County Bonds, authorized by a special election held on the 14th day of October, 1919, for the purpose of building a system of paved, macadamized or other hard-surfaced lateral highways or roads in Suwanee County, Florida; \$20,000 of said bonds to mature on the first day of July, 1925, and \$20,000 thereof to mature on the first day of July of each and every year thereafter, until the entire \$200,000 of bonds have matured; interest thereon payable at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum semi-annually, on the first day of July and January of each year. Sealed bids will be received at the office of the Clerk at Live Oak, Florida, up to noon on the 5th day of October, 1920. Bidders may bid on the entire issue or any part thereof. Bidders are required to make a deposit by New York Exchange, Cashier's or certified check, with their bids for at least One Thousand Dollars as evidence of good faith, said deposit to be returned if bid is rejected, and applied on purchase price of bonds if bid is accepted. The Board of County Commissioners reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

G. W. BRENNAN,

Chairman of Board of County Commrs.

J. W. BRYSON,

Clerk of Circuit Court, Suwanee County, Fla.

Bids close September 20, 1920.

### \$23,000 6% Street Bonds

Bids will be opened September 29 for \$23,000 of 6 per cent. town bonds, 20-year maximum, \$1000 denomination maximum.

Address

H. E. BARROW,  
Town Treasurer.

Bids close Sept. 23, 1920.

### \$175,000 6% Drainage Bonds

The Board of Drainage Commissioners of Pender County, North Carolina, Drainage District No. 4, invite sealed bids for One Hundred and Seventy-Five Thousand (\$175,000) serial drainage bonds of said district, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, principal payable \$17,500 three years from date of issue and an equal amount each year thereafter for nine additional years. Bonds to be dated October 1, 1920. Bids should be accompanied by certified check of

\$1000, and should be filed with the undersigned, Wilmington, N. C., by 12 o'clock noon September 23, 1920.

R. G. GRADY,

Chairman Board Drainage Commissioners,  
Wilmington, N. C.

Bids close September 24, 1920.

**SEALED PROPOSALS** for constructing or improving the Three States National Forest Road Project, located within or partly within the Nantahala National Forest, States of Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina, counties of Rabun (Ga.), Macon (N. C.) and Oconee (S. C.), will be received by the District Engineer, Bureau of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., until 11 o'clock A. M. on the 24th day of September, 1920, at which time and place they will be publicly opened and read. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids, and none will be considered except those from contractors ascertained to be experienced and responsible.

The length of project to be constructed or improved is approximately 20.9 miles, and the principal items of work are approximately as follows: 34 acres clearing, 34 acres grubbing, 23,000 cubic yards rock excavation, 87,500 cubic yards common excavation, 20.9 miles finishing earth road, 37 cubic yards Class A concrete, 1770 pounds reinforcing steel, 480 cubic yards cement rubble masonry, 411 cubic yards dry rubble masonry, 2756 linear feet 18-inch corrugated metal pipe, 582 linear feet 24-inch corrugated metal pipe, 256 linear feet 30-inch corrugated metal pipe, 1238 M feet 6 M. truss bridge material, 2500 pounds bridge iron, 204 M feet B. M. bridge flooring, 100 cubic yards hand-placed rock sill, 288 linear feet log stringers.

The work embraced in this contract shall be completed within 230 weather-working days (page 6) following the execution of the contract by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The contract form and the maps, plans, specifications and estimates of quantities may be examined by responsible contractors at the following addresses: Office of Vernon M. Peirce, District Engineer, Room 506 Willard Building, Washington, D. C.; G. T. Macnab, Sr., Highway Engineer, Commercial National Bank Building, Raleigh, N. C.; R. W. Shields, Forest Supervisor, Franklin, North Carolina, and Verne Rhoades, Forest Supervisor, Oates Building, Asheville, N. C.

All proposals must be made on forms, and in accordance with instructions, forming a part of the specifications above referred to, and must be accompanied by a proposal guarantee in an amount at least equal to five (5) per cent. of the total amount of the proposal.

VERNON M. PEIRCE,  
District Engineer.

Bids close September 17, 1920.

### Top-Soil and Sand-Clay Road

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT.  
P. S. PROJECT No. 36.  
CHESTERFIELD COUNTY.

Bids will be received at 12 o'clock noon Friday, September 17, 1920, at the office of J. H. Ratliffe in the Bank of Ruby and Mt. Croghan at Mt. Croghan, S. C., for the construction of 11.346 miles of topsoil and sand-clay road of the Chesterfield and Lancaster Highway, between Old Store Township line and Courthouse Township line.

The work consists of approximately:  
4.6 acres clearing and grubbing.  
63,887 cubic yards common excavation.  
271.2 cubic yards rock excavation.  
16,275 cubic yards topsoil surfacing.  
13,557 cubic yards sand-clay surfacing.  
29.95 M linear feet mixing and shaping sand-clay.

167.1 cubic yards Class "A" concrete in box culverts.  
159.3 cubic yards Class "B" concrete in headwalls.

12,004 pounds steel reinforcement.  
1200 linear feet corrugated-iron pipe culverts.

753 linear feet vitrified clay pipe culverts.  
Proposals must be accompanied by certified check for Five Hundred Dollars (\$500), made payable to the Chairman of the Board

of Public Works of Mt. Croghan Township. Plans, specifications and proposal forms are on file at the office of J. H. Ratliffe in the Bank of Ruby and Mt. Croghan, Mt. Croghan, S. C.; at the office of J. D. Gregory, Division Engineer, 1202½ Main Street, Columbia, S. C., and at the office of the State Highway Engineer, Columbia, S. C.

Plans and specifications may be obtained at the last-named office if request for same is accompanied by check for Five Dollars (\$5), which will be refunded if plans are returned in good condition within one month after date of letting.

Bids close September 30, 1920.

### Concrete Bridge and Roadway

Chattsworth, Ga. Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenues of Murray County, Georgia, at the office of said board of the Courthouse at Chattsworth, Georgia, at 12 o'clock noon on the 13th day of September, for the furnishing of all labor, material and equipment necessary for the construction of a Federal-aid bridge project over Rock Creek. The said project will form a link of the Chattsworth Ellijay Highway, and is located on both banks of Rock Creek, one-half mile west of Ramhurst, Georgia.

The work will consist of construction of 895 linear feet of earth fill and topsoil roadway and a reinforced concrete bridge 105 feet in length. The Luton Bridge Co. has submitted an arch design which may be used as an alternate for the design submitted by the State Highway Department.

The approximate quantities are as follows:

#### ROADWAY.

10,628 cubic yards of borrow excavation,  
775 cubic yards of topsoil surfacing.

#### BRIDGE.

Design by the State Highway Department:  
103.5 cubic yards Class A concrete.  
85.41 cubic yards Class B concrete.  
35,480 pounds of reinforcing steel.  
40 cubic yards of foundation excavation.

Design by Luton Bridge Co.:

133.5 cubic yards Class A concrete.  
90.0 cubic yards Class B concrete.  
8940 pounds reinforcing steel.  
35 cubic yards foundation excavation.

Said work shall begin on or about the 15th day of October, 1920, and shall be completed on or before the 1st day of April, 1921. Plans and specifications are on file at the office of the Board at Chattsworth, Georgia, as aforesaid, at the office of the State Highway Department, Walton Building, Atlanta, Ga., and at the office of the Seventh District of the State Highway Department, Rome, Ga. Plans may be purchased from the State Highway Engineer, Walton Building, Atlanta, Georgia, for \$7.50, which covers cost.

Said work will be paid for as same progresses, to wit: 85 per cent. of the amount due in each calendar month will be paid between the 10th and 15th of the succeeding month, and the remainder shall be paid within 30 days of final completion and acceptance.

Proposals must be submitted on regular forms which will be supplied by the undersigned and be accompanied by a certified check or bidders' bond for 5 per cent. of the amount of the bid.

Bond will be required of the successful bidder as required by law.

Right is reserved to reject any or all bids and to waive all formalities. Bids will be received on both Form "A" and Form "B" contracts.

This the 30th day of August, 1920.  
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF ROADS AND REVENUES.

By J. M. CAMPBELL,  
Chairman.

### Drainage Work

We would like to get into communication with some dredging concern for the purpose of dredging about 112 miles of ditches, 14-foot bottom by an average depth of about 7 feet.

BEIZONI DRAINAGE COMMISSION.  
Belzoni, Mississippi.  
S. CASTLEMAN, President.  
C. E. MILLER, Engineer.

Bids close September 24, 1920.

**Paving**

Abilene, Tex.  
The Commissioners of Abilene, Texas, will receive sealed bids not later than September 24, 1920, for the construction of about 10,000 square yards of paving.

Alternate bids are asked for on bitulithic, asphalt macadam and concrete paving.

Payments will be made semi-monthly on Engineer's estimates, less 15 per cent.

Certified check for \$500 required with bid. The City reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

M. L. SELLERS,  
City Secretary.  
C. C. COMPERE,  
Street Commissioner.  
W. A. RINEY,  
City Engineer.

Bids close September 17, 1920.

**Top-Soil Road**

Rome, Ga.  
Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenues of Floyd County, Georgia, at the office of the said Board at the Courthouse at Rome, Georgia, at 12 o'clock noon on the 17th day of September, 1920, for the furnishing of all labor, material, equipment and other necessities, for the construction of Federal-aid Project No. 151, consisting of 7.3 miles of topsoil surfaced road. The said road is that portion of the Rome-Cedartown Highway between Lindale and the Polk County line.

The work will consist of preparation of old roadway, grading, construction of side ditches, shoulders, drainage structures and a topsoil surfaced roadway.

All borrow and topsoil pits will be provided by Floyd County without cost to the contractor.

The approximate quantities are as follows:

1. Clearing and grubbing, 4.39 acres.
2. Common excavation, 38,350.0 cu. yds.
3. Borrow excavation, 7621.9 cu. yds.
4. Solid-rock excavation, 1178.4 cu. yds.
5. Overhaul on excavation, 4106.0 sta. yds.

**CONCRETE BRIDGES AND CULVERTS.**

6. Class "A" concrete, 48.41 cu. yds.
7. Class "B" concrete, 203.23 cu. yds.
8. Class "C" concrete, 42.80 cu. yds.
9. Reinforcing steel, 5283 pounds.

**PIPE CULVERTS.**

10. 15-inch diameter pipe, 980 linear feet.
11. 18-inch diameter pipe, 420 linear feet.
12. 24-inch diameter pipe, 326 linear feet.
13. 30-inch diameter pipe, 30 linear feet.
14. Cement-concrete headwalls, 111.34 cubic yards.

**ROADWAY SURFACING.**

15. Topsoil surfacing, 17,172.5 cubic yards.
16. From Sta. 676x00 to Sta. 729x77.5 the old road is hardsurfaced. This surface is to be scarified, raked and reshaped. The shoulders are to be pressed and side ditches cleaned. Floyd County will furnish scarifier and roller for this work.

The said work shall begin on or about the 1st day of October, 1920, and shall be completed on or before the 1st day of August, 1921. Plans and specifications are on file at the office of the Board of Commissioners at Rome, Georgia; at the office of the Seventh Road District of Rome, Ga., and at the office of the State Highway Engineer, Atlanta, Georgia. Plans may be purchased from any of the above-mentioned offices for \$10.

Said work will be paid for as same progresses, to wit: 85 per cent. of the amount due at the end of each calendar month will be paid between the 10th and 15th of the suc-

ceeding month, and the remainder shall be paid within 30 days of final completion and acceptance.

Proposals must be submitted on forms which will be supplied by the undersigned, and must be accompanied by a certified check or bidder's bond for 5 per cent. of the amount bid.

Bond, as required by the Georgia law, will be required of the successful bidder.

Right is reserved to reject any or all bids and to waive all formalities.

This the 21st day of August, 1920.

By BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF  
ROADS AND REVENUES.

Signed P. H. VANDIVER,  
Chairman.

Bids close September 20, 1920.

**Brick Paving**

Vanceboro, N. C.  
The Town Council of Vanceboro, N. C., will receive bids at their office at Vanceboro until 12 o'clock A. M. 20th September for approximately 14,000 square yards of brick pavement. A certified check for Five Hundred (\$500) Dollars must accompany each proposal as an evidence of good faith. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Specifications and other information may be had upon application to the undersigned.

T. S. JACKSON,  
Mayor.

R. R. EAGLE, Engineer,  
Newbern, N. C.

Bids close September 14, 1920.

**Brick and Hollow Tile School Building**

Graniteville, S. C.  
Sealed bids will be received by the Graniteville Manufacturing Company at their office in Graniteville, South Carolina, until 12 o'clock noon September 14, 1920, for erecting a 3-story brick and tile school building, approximately 80x175 feet.

Plans may be seen at the office of the Graniteville Manufacturing Company and at the Atlanta Builders' Exchange, or may be obtained from the Architect, Willis Irvin, 1403-5 Lamar Building, Augusta, Ga., upon a deposit of \$25, which will be refunded in the event the bidder submits a bona-fide bid and returns the plans and specifications in good condition.

Bids must be accompanied by a certified check for 2 per cent. of the amount of the bid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids offered.

Contractors and sub-contractors desiring to estimate, communicate with Architect.  
GRANITEVILLE MANUFACTURING CO.,

COLES PHINIZY,  
Vice-President and Treasurer.

Bids close September 20, 1920.

**Church Building**

Clanton, Ala.  
Sealed bids, both on a commission and on a contract basis, will be received by the Clanton (Ala.) Baptist Church for the erection of a church building, approximate cost \$30,000, not later than September 20, accompanied by certified check of \$500 as guarantee of good faith. Plans and specifications obtainable of the Secretary.

Right to reject any and all bids reserved. Construction to begin November 1, 1920.

E. E. UPCHURCH,  
Chairman.  
REV. P. G. CARTER,  
Secretary.

Bids close September 7, 1920.

**Freight Shed Extension**

New Orleans, La.  
Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans, at their office, Suite 200, New Court Building, until 8 P. M. o'clock Tuesday, September 7, 1920, and then publicly opened, for the furnishing, or for the furnishing and erecting, of all the structural steel required for the "Poeydras Street Freight Shed End Extension."

A deposit of \$800 in cash or certified check is required with proposal.

Bond of \$25,000 is required with notarial contract.

Payments—85 per cent. of the amount of the contract price bid will be paid on delivery and acceptance of the material on the building site. The balance will be paid upon the completion of the erection, through no fault of the contractor, be delayed six months after the said delivery and acceptance, interest at the rate of 5 per cent. will be paid thereafter to the contractor on the unpaid balance, all conditions of these specifications having been adhered to.

Plans and specifications are on file in the office of the Chief Engineer, Arsene Perillat, by whom full sets will be furnished to prospective bidders on deposit of \$10, which will be refunded to depositors who submit proposals and return set in good condition.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids and to waive informalities.

W. O. HUDSON,  
President.

Bids close September 27, 1920.

**Drainage**

Eudora, Ark.  
Bids will be received at Eudora, Arkansas, by the Commissioners of Grand Lake Drainage District, Chicot County, Arkansas, on September 27, 1920, at 12 noon, for the construction of the following work:  
639,456 cubic yards of earth excavation.  
8905 cubic yards of earth embankment.  
10 wooden bridges.  
536 feet of 12-inch culverts.  
8-12-inch automatic gates.

Plans are on file at the office of the County Clerk at Lake Village, Arkansas. Complete information may also be obtained from the Baxter Engineering Co., Little Rock, Arkansas.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

R. MEYER,  
Secretary.

Bids close September 15, 1920.

**Passenger and Freight Elevators**

Montgomery, Ala.  
The undersigned will receive bids until noon Wednesday, September 15, 1920, at the office of Mr. Frederick Ausfeld, Architect, Bell Building, Montgomery, Ala., for the furnishing and installing of one passenger elevator, lifting capacity 2500 pounds, speed 300 feet per minute; one freight elevator, lifting capacity 2500 pounds, speed 75 feet per minute, to be installed, complete, in the First National Bank Building, Andalusia, Ala. Each elevator contractor will bid on his own make. Proposal to be accompanied with full descriptive detailed specifications. For further information address Mr. Frederick Ausfeld, Architect, Bell Building, Montgomery, Ala., or the undersigned.

W. L. LITTLE CONSTRUCTION CO.

**MINERAL AND TIMBER LANDS, WATER POWERS, MISCELLANEOUS PROPERTIES**

FARMS—For farms, timber lands, roller mills, store and hotel properties, write us your wants. We will put you in touch with owners. Virginia Farm Bureau, Burkeville, Va.

FOR SALE OR LEASE on royalty, phosphate lime, cement and sandbrick property, containing 400 acres, located near the City of Ocala, in Marion County, Florida.

M. B. Harlow,  
Harlow Building, Alexandria, Va. Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

**MINERAL AND TIMBER LANDS, WATER POWERS, MISCELLANEOUS PROPERTIES**

I MAKE A SPECIALTY of leases, royalties, production, coal and timber lands and fluor spar properties in Kentucky. Have a fine tract of timber, with mills, etc. Also handle leases in Texas and Louisiana. E. D. Watkins, Oil Producer, Irvine, Ky.

FOR SALE—80 acres developed zinc mine, equipped with mill; also timber lands; improved commercial orchards in Northwest Arkansas fruit belt; stock and grain farms. Fredericks Realty Co., Springdale, Ark.

**MINERAL AND TIMBER LANDS, WATER POWERS, MISCELLANEOUS PROPERTIES**

LARGE bodies of iron-ore, pyrites, gold and copper lands for sale on easy terms; mineral lands of all kinds, etc. Send for catalogue of farms and mineral lands. Emma D. Gregory, First National Bank Bldg., Chicago, Va.

**CEMENT PROPERTY**

CEMENT LOCATION FOR SALE.—Ideal location, including all necessary shales and limestones, fully reported on and approved by experts. Address Rome & Northern Railroad, Rome, Ga.